THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 234

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Paris Finds No City Air-Safe

Can New General Strike Win?

Germany, Debt Shy, Draws Fire

France Needs Russia in League

Brazil Clipper Ties Americas

England Bars Night Auto Horn

PARIS sees in its "destruction" by an "enemy" airplane fleet in a sham air raid a new, constant threat of doom to all great European cities. In the play defenses on which Paris relies are twice technically wiped out. Pierre Cot points out that the current experience, exemplifying how far the "abominable progress" of air attack has outstripped defense, shows all centers wide open to "frightful destruction." During the World War enemy aircraft dropped 30 tons of bombs on London, with 1800 victims. Present planes, eluding the best defense, could drop 300 tons in one day. One plane with incendiary bombs might now burn down a city. Minister Cot asks reduction in army and navy and increase in France's air force. But he begs early abolishing of all military air fleets—Horrible disclosures begin to usher in the day of reason.

¶ The United States studies the statistical picture of the cotton workers' walkout. It is prepared by United Textile Workers' strike committee, denied in part by employers. Workers involved, 425,000; dependents affected, 1,250,000; number of mills, 1281; average weekly wage, $10.86. North Carolina has the most workers, 92,000. Massachusetts, where some mills will remain open for those willing to work, has 71,000. South Carolina has 70,000, Georgia has 55,000. This is a general strike and no general strike in all history has won. Disagreeing employees and employers may both suffer severely—But as usual that innocent bystander, the dear old public, is expected cheerfully to suffer most.

¶ Germany finds that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister of Economics, startles and arouses other nations by declaring Germany must be granted a complete moratorium for years. The swift replies take issue with the necessity of such a procedure, with Germany's debt course and with Schacht's statement of facts. His final straw was that even after the moratorium, debts would have to be scaled down before payment could be undertaken. London blames Germany's difficulties on its expenditures for armaments, restrictions of imports, and the Jewish boycott of the Reich—And England, having a preferred creditor arrangement, is one of Berlin's softest critics.

¶ Switzerland sees the World Bank begin drafting a stiff protest to Berlin against Schacht's moratorium proposal. Bank officials call it a "virtual declaration of bankruptcy." Wall Street sees Schacht drawing a gloomy picture to get trade concessions. Standard Statistics points out that the Reichsbank fails to list in its reserves large holdings of sterling and exchange. Secretary of State Hull has protested, in the interest of American creditors, undemanded repayment by Schacht last June of floating loans of 600,000,000 Reichsmarks, bringing reserves down to 2 per cent—Otherwise, reserves to care for creditors would be over 50 per cent.

¶ France becomes the active champion of Russia in the plan to get the Soviet Government accepted in the League of Nations. In addition to making general inquiries among the powers in conjunction with Britain and Italy, and attempting to iron out opposition, the French Cabinet devotes full efforts to reducing the murmurings of Belgium, Poland, Holland and Switzerland. Poland gets a nice loan from the Bank of France. France has worked out a whole network of mutual assistance pacts—But without Russia in the League the whole house of cards tumbles down.

¶ Miami, Fla., American hopping-off point for Central and South America, welcomes back the "Brazilian Clipper," traveling up from Buenos Aires in five days. This 19-ton flying boat, on its maiden flight over the 15,000-mile route of Pan American Airways, carrying a party of American newspaper men, clips two full days from the scheduled one-way time. The last 1900 miles, from Port of Spain, Trinidad, to Miami, is done by one day's light. Pan American has steadily set up new world records—Today its firm lines have drawn the three Americas into a happy huddle.

¶ London's anti-honking order during sleeping hours proves so beneficial it is to be extended to every city and built-up area. Thousands of appreciative letters pour in. England, becoming one vast silence zone between 11:30 p. m. and 7 a. m., may attract more American tourists than ever. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Minister of Transport, says he makes the surprising discovery that it is not necessary to drive a motor with the horn. New York is trying balloon tires on milk wagons—But benign rest will come only when balloons go on the thundering hoofs of the milkman's horse as well.

Boston Raises Tax Rate To $37.10 Level

Increase of $4.30 Laid to Lower Valuations and Relief Load

Debts Prove Costly

Dowling Pushes Inquiries Into Welfare Violations; 'Politics' Charged

Today in Greater Boston

City Affairs

Tax Rate Up

Today Mayor Mansfield showed that past threats of a higher tax rate unless great economies were effected were no mere political gestures, but a sad actuality based on fact. A new rate for the coming year of $37.10, the highest in the record of the city was announced.

Last year's rate evoked great vocal outbursts when it was announced as $32.80. The staggering increase of $4.30 today was expected to leave many citizens speechless.

Two dollars of the increase is due to reduced valuations amounting to $96,500,000. About $1 is due to the increased debt requirements of the city, in keeping with Tax Commissioner Long's warning of a few days ago that borrowings by cities would mean tax increase throughout the State.

With the announcement of the new rate, the Mayor had a substantial basis for a new appeal for coöperation in cutting the city's expenses, told of a thorough study being made of the possibilities of reorganizing city departments to eliminate unnecessary duplications and expenses.

State House

A Call to Citizens

From under the golden dome of the State House today issued an announcement fraught with future portents. It was a call to citizens and organizations to attend a series of public hearings on unemployment insurance. Characteristically Massachusetts was paving the way for liberal social legislation.

Today unemployment insurance is discussed in every state. The next Congress is fully expected to pass unemployment insurance legislation. Massachusetts' proposed legislation will have to conform to the federal requirements. But beyond that, no prejudice exists and the pet ideas of the obscurer citizens will get equal hearing with the major theories of economists and professors.

An open liberal approach to the subject, marked by a call to all citizens, open hearings, and unprejudiced approach could be expected in a state which has led the way in many major social gain legislative steps.

Wednesday the first hearing will be held in the State House, followed by hearings in the principal cities. Then will come a final hearing at the State House. From the material heard the special recess commission, which will conduct the hearings, headed by State Senator Harry D. Putnam of Westfield, will recommend legislation for enactment by the 1935 legislature.

Welfare

Charges Unnoticed

Final contact between the city and the needy are persons known as "visitors." The accuracy of their ability in getting information is a vital link controlling the honesty of welfare administration.

Thus these visitors who have come under fire at regular intervals, today were studying charges made by Councilor Robert G. Wilson that, influenced by politicians, they were awarding welfare on the grounds of politics rather than need.

But Boston's welfare head, John C. L. Dowling, veteran of many an investigation attack, let the charges roll off unnoticed, calmly stated that the rechecking of welfare cases which has been going on since he assumed charge is being continued

He could point to a number of successfully investigated cases, many

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Rainfall Breaking Grip of Drought

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Weather Bureau declared today "the backbone of the drought had been broken in about half of the drought stricken states," of the great plains area.

Heavy rainfall which occurred during the last week in the Southwest has been tending northward into the central and northern states during the last few days, ending hot, dry conditions which have prevailed over most of the area between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains recently.

Conditions have decidedly improved in the area from Missouri and Kansas southward and indications are that similar improvements will follow in the area from Nebraska and Colorado northward.

The weather bureau station at Oklahoma City has reported approximately 7 inches of rainfall during the last 10 days and the North Platte (Neb.) station a rainfall of 1.14 inches yesterday morning.

Old Blimp Feeds Gas To Mains of Ohio City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

THE city of Ravenna, Ohio, within a few miles of Akron, has an old blimp to thank for its uninterrupted gas service. A balloon bag, which once lifted the Goodyear baby blimp Resolute off the ground, was staked down on Mr. Frank Heckman's farm, filled with gas and was used as a reservoir while the East Ohio Gas Company tied in a new gas main.

A small amount of air in the mains caused a bit of trouble, but the balloon on the whole proved to be an efficient gas supply for most of the city. The bag was loaned for the purpose by the Goodyear Company.

Germany Wants Moratorium And Debts Reduced

Schacht Speech Declares Reich Has Reached End of Financial Rope

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 31—That Germany is at the end of its tether so far as paying foreign debts is concerned, is the interpretation placed by German financial circles here on Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's pronouncement at Bad Eilsen's international agricultural conference for a complete moratorium of many years for Germany's foreign debts.

Dr. Schacht contended that a moratorium should be followed by a reduction of those debts themselves to an amount which Germany is able to pay. Until that is done, Dr. Schacht concluded, world economic recovery is impossible.

Interprets New Policy

Yesterday's speech must be linked up with that of last week at Leipzig. The earlier speech was an interpretation of Germany's new economic policy, which as far as foreign countries are concerned, not only means introduction of autarchy here but a fundamental revision of trade treaties with foreign countries so they may accord with this new change. The Bad Eilsen speech appears to be a last appeal to the world in its own interest, as well as Germany's, to introduce a new attitude in the Reich's difficult financial and economic conditions, and so to secure postponement if not abandonment of the autarchic policy now threatened.

As To Credit

Meantime, while welcoming Dr. Schacht's frank statement regarding Germany's financial situation, Berlin financial circles are wondering how the proposal will react upon Germany's credit abroad. For they are not ignorant of the opinion held by many influential circles abroad that not so much demand for a moratorium and reduction of interest of its foreign debts as sound credit is the basis of recovery, and that rightly or wrongly foreign financiers are not too friendly disposed toward Germany's methods of financing its labor creation and other schemes.

Is It Too Late?

Two solutions are theoretically possible, Dr. Schacht maintains namely: that Germany's exports should have open markets and that

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

League Plans Invitation To Non-Members?

Geneva Expected to Make Bid for Increased World Prestige

Russia Seems Sure

Poland Raises Questions as to Eastern Locarno, Asking Changes

By Sisley Huddleston

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Aug. 31—A fresh bid for world favor by the League of Nations by formally inviting all remaining nonmember nations to join, is the chief of many rumors, suggestions and speculations heard here in connection with the coming Assembly meeting Sept. 10.

Russia's prospective entrance has given impetus to this movement which has been under way for some time. The increasing interest of the United States in League affairs has likewise lent substance to the League's renewed attempts to make itself the comprehensive organization it was intended to be. With Germany's return contingent only upon an effective grant of equality, and Japan's aloofness considered untenable in view of the Soviets admission, the moment is believed to be opportune to initiate the new move which will restore the prestige of the international body.

Russia's Election Sure

Though Russia's election by a two-thirds majority appears assured, there is still some opposition on the part of a number of members. Whether it will receive public expression depends on the tactics adopted.

The procedure contemplated is similar to that employed in the case of Turkey, namely an invitation by the Assembly to which Russia will respond by taking its seat at once. There will doubtless be objections. Needless to say arrangements will be cut-and-dried in advance, in order to avoid the possibility of fiasco, which is now less imminent.

As for the projected Eastern Locarno, chiefly owing to Polish objections, it is in process of undergoing modification without, however, sacrificing its fundamental idea. Poland, it is understood, declines to permit Russian troops to traverse its territory, though it may allow cooperation with Russia's air and naval forces with specific consent of Poland, in certain circumstances.

Help on Vilna

Poland also puts forward the condition that the Powers should help settle its differences with Lithuania, notably concerning Vilna, before any agreements whatever are contracted.

Poland demands that in future it shall be invited to discuss important matters which affect it before the proposition is made, as in the case of the present pact.

In some quarters this has been interpreted as equivalent to a diplomatic refusal or at least as a procrastinatory move. Certainly there has been much talk of a Polish German understanding which seems to be taking concrete shape. Poland has been inclined to throw over French friendship in favor of a rap-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Textile Factions Seek Same Goal

Labor and Capital Both Seek to Stabilize Industry, With Basis of Compromise Possible as Workers Want Shorter Hours and Manufacturers Hope to Curtail Production—Ruthless Competition Rules at Present

Lack of Frankness Blamed for Issuance of Strike Call

Following is the first of several articles based on a study of the issues involved in the present textile strike crisis as seen in New England's principal textile manufacturing centers, giving views of both sides.

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Labor and Capital in the textile industry actually draw up their lines against each other in the threatened strike, it will be one of the rare times that these historic groups have approached so close to fighting for the same thing.

In this crisis, stabilization of the textile industry is the objective of both parties. And in the demands of Labor even many manufacturers have discerned possible opportunities for attaining a greater degree of such stability.

The key to the present crisis lies in the fact that the textile code has not kept the lid on ruthless competition. The first flight of the Blue Eagle above the phalanx of factories in the Merrimac and Blackstone Valleys and along the industrial rivers of the Carolinas promised to unify all competitive practices, to regulate production, to end exploitation of workers, and in general to stabilize an industry long harassed by unequal standards.

Two Periods of Curtailment

But in the wake of the Blue Eagle, inequalities in competitive practices crept back in; the average pay of the employee stands today at $10.86, or $1.14 below the minimum wage of $12 set for the South; production has executed an undisciplined dash down old roads, necessitating two three-month periods of 25 per cent curtailment in output; and many mills are floundering again in the arena of unbridled competition.

Labor has paid the inevitable cost of such competition in thinner pay envelopes and industry has been penalized by a glutted market, falling prices and diminished returns.

It is when the vexing problems of industry and its present plight, manifest in the fact that it is producing at only 30 per cent of capacity, are set against the demands of Labor that there are discerned many realistic bases for a speedy compromise.

To illustrate, Labor wants production more effec[illegible]urtailed by means of a 30-hour work week (it would compromise on 36 hours). Industry also recognizes the necessity for curtailed output as still one of its principal problems, although it does not generally accord with the workers' method of solving it.

Graduated Minimum Wage

Labor wants costs of production stabilized among the 1218 cotton textile units, and it proposes a graduated minimum wage scale to achieve this. Industry, too, mainly in the North, wants a better stabilization of costs. The differential in labor costs between the North and South, originally set at $1 by the code, has stretched to $3, according to a member of the cotton textile code authority in New England.

Both parties outdo each other in allegiance to the NRA. Yet despite these features of common interest, the present situation seems marked to a notable degree by militant, unyielding partisanship by both sides.

This is the irony of the pending walkout of 500,000 operatives set for Saturday night, an irony that does not appear beneath the militant demands of the United Textile Workers Union and the uncompromising refusal of the Cotton Textile Institute to negotiate with Labor.

Labor has published its roster of demands, of which those for the 30-hour week with no reduction in pay, for elimination of the "stretch-out" system, and for recognition of the union are the principal ones. The high command of the textile industry, Mr. George A. Sloan, head of the Cotton Textile Institute, has

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

President to Keep Hands Off In Textile Strike Situation; No Alarm Felt Over Outcome

Government Expects Brunt of Walkout to Be Borne by Southern Mills Where NRA Conditions Have Not Been Carried Out—Close Watch Kept

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 — The prospect of Presidential interference was understood to have been definitely ruled out of the textile strike picture here today as government officials inclined to the view that the situation had best be allowed to resolve itself without further efforts at mediation.

Meanwhile, strike leaders prepared to leave here for Labor Day rallies in the various cotton textile centers in an effort to stir up strike sentiment and make the walkout as generally effective as possible.

Chairman of the strike committee, Mr. Francis Gorman was headed for Charlotte, N. C., for a meeting with all southern strike "captains" to take place on Sunday. Vice-Chairman John H. Powers will go to Worcester, Mass. Abrahams Binns is headed for New Bedford and Fall River. Emil Rieve has been assigned the Pennsylvania centers and G. W. Watson is scheduled for rallies in Salisbury, N. C.

End of Rope Reached

Governmental labor officials took the position that every effort which it is proper for them to make has been made and that their jurisdiction in the case has come to an end with the refusal of the operators to accept the mediatory advances of the National Labor Relations Board.

The last gesture of conciliation proved fruitless yesterday afternoon when Mr. George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute returned to New York after a personal conference with Mr. Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the labor board. Mr. Sloan saw Mr. Garrison as a private individual, the organization he represents having declined to officially enter into any negotiations.

Presidential advisers are understood to have wired Hyde Park advising President Roosevelt against intervention on two grounds. First is the general feeling that strike intervention is not a proper function for the Chief Executive and that it would only tend to weaken if not destroy the labor mediation machinery which has been built up with such care and effort.

White House Unalarmed

Second is a belief that the strike will not assume anything like the serious proportions which the strike leaders predict. Confidential information to the White House from sources in the cotton textile centers indicate that it will not be general in the northern areas or even in the larger southern mills, but will be largely confined to the smaller mills where labor conditions are admittedly bad.

Mr. Roosevelt has characterized this class of mills as a 15 per cent fringe of "chiselers" who have resisted the NRA code and all efforts of the Government to reform notoriously bad conditions. It is believed that this "fringe" will bear the brunt of the strike. Operators of some of the bigger mills have reported confidentially here that they do not expect many of their men to go out.

The Administration is of the opinion that the majority of the industry has accepted its responsibilities under the code to the best of its ability and is not, generally speaking, guilty of the abuses which the strike leaders charge against it. There is an ill-concealed hope that in such cases where the employer has done his best to observe the spirit of the NRA as well as the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

The Monitor Index

Friday, Aug. 31, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	6
The Home Forum	7
Weather	11
Radio Time-Table	11
Events Tonight	11
Daily Features	12
Editorials	14

Things Present

Young women who are looking for work, or who are striving to do better work where they are, will profit by "Learning to Handle Bigger Work," on the Women's Activities Page. Incidentally, Mrs. Burnham's dissertation on "Better Conversation" may spur many a person to more precise speech.

"Dog-Driving in the Antarctic," on the Home Forum Page, is likely to convince the reader that his lot is not so unpleasant.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Progress in Education Page, with its Parent Column and the "You and the Law" series; the Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts Page, News of Art, Music and the Theater Page; and the Weekly World News Map.

New Deal Adopts European Pensions

System of Old-Age Remittances Enacted in England Quarter Century Ago Found Enlarged to Meet Changing Needs—American States Preceded Federal Government in Pension Plans Now Incorporated in Roosevelt Program

Action by Next Congress on National Measure Held Likely

The Old New Deal

Interest abroad in the Roosevelt New Deal has been lively from the start, because of its striking innovations and effect upon Europe. A member of the Monitor's Washington staff, who has followed the Roosevelt program at the capital from its start, has gone to England to study precedents for the American experiment and to compare it with European measures. He writes nine articles, of which this is the fourth.

By Richard L. Strout

LONDON—A remark made by an old friend from the Roosevelt Administration, whom I encountered while waiting in a queue outside the House of Commons, introduced the subject of old-age pensions.

"Old-age pensions?" said my friend—an economist whose name is not unfamiliar in Washington—"Old-age pensions? Now that is one more new deal item that they have had over here for years and years! No, I won't speak for quotation. I'm on a holiday. But just make a note of it. See if it wasn't adopted, say, 25 years ago. You know there seems to be a lag of just about 25 years before this type of social legislation crosses the Atlantic."

"Then they do have old-age pensions in Europe?" I asked.

"Have them? Yes! But look up that date. It's the difference between the New Deal and the European, ah—'Old' Deal!"

I have looked it up. My text says:

"Since Great Britain practices both the noncontributory as well as the contributory old-age pension system, its experience is worth citing. A noncontributory pension system was first established in Great Britain in 1908, and 70 years of age was set as the pensionable age . . ."

Twenty-Five Years Ago

That was in 1908. Add 25 years to 1908 and it comes to 1933. President Roosevelt has indicated that he would ask for a national old-age pension system from the next Congress, meeting in 1935. Well, my friend is out by only two years, if this goes through!

That it will go through there seems little doubt. It is part of the "New" Deal, that seems so old (in some respects) when you write, as I am doing, from London. As a matter of fact, Germany inaugurated the first contributory pension system in 1889, and Denmark the first noncontributory plan as far back as 1891.

It should be said at once, however, in defense of the United States, that there has not existed the need (until recently) in America for much of the social legislation that has been evolved in the Old World; and furthermore, that although the United States is among the last of the great countries to approach the matter of old-age pensions, it is apt to be among the most generous, if and when a national scheme is adopted.

Although the Federal Government does not participate as a contributor, the direction is indicated by the National Railway Labor Act, passed by the last session of Congress, which imposed a contributory pension retirement system on every road in the country, established generous returns and pointed the way for similar steps which may be followed in other basic industries.

Federal Aid in America

At the same time the Dill-Connery bill, introduced in the last Congress, and certain to be revived in the next, provides for a system of federal aid, up to one-third of the expenditures of the 27 individual states now paying old-age pensions in some form. This would provide a national scheme of the kind to which Mr. Roosevelt is committed.

Up to the present, however, America has adopted no national old-age pension system, nor included its population in the 600,000,000 people (or half the civilized globe) now estimated to be under pension systems of one sort or another. As Mr. Abraham Epstein, the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Green Fears Loss Of Spring Gains In Nation's Pay Roll

Bulge in Unemployment, He Says, Is Slowly Erasing Advance

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 — Increases in unemployment are slowly wiping out gains made in the spring season, Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, warned today.

Pointing out that unemployment has increased continuously since May, Mr. Green declared that "unless the fall season puts these men and women to work again, we shall find ourselves with a worse problem of unemployment this winter than we had last year."

Agreeing with the recent estimate by Mr. Donald Richberg, NEC director, that 2,300,000 went back to work from June, 1933, to June, 1934. Mr. Green calls attention to "two important facts that should be considered in reviewing the achievements of NRA in reëmployment."

No Late Employment Gains

"First," he says, "practically all of those who went back to work were reëmployed between June and October, 1933; there have been no significant employment gains since. From June to October, 1933, 2,200,000 were reëmployed; from October to June, 1934, only 100,000.

Secondly, Mr. Green calls attention to the constant growth of population seeking gainful employment, because the number of young people coming of age exceeds those leaving jobs permanently. He estimates the yearly increase in gainful workers at 440,000.

"These young people who seek work for the first time are just as much unemployed," says the federation head, "as any others. A very serious problem is developing among them. It is estimated that over 1,000,000 young persons who are without work are roaming the country from place to place seeking jobs, becoming a nomad group. Others are idle at home.

Cuts Down the Figures

"When this group is accounted for, we find that although 2,300,000 went back to work from June, 1933, to June, 1934, the decrease in unemployment was less than 1,900,000.

"Another important fact stands out: From last October to June, 1934, the increase in those seeking gainful work was about 300,000, but the increase in jobs in industry was about 100,000. To this employment deficit must be added the 424,000 who were laid off from industrial work in July, 1934.

"We cannot ignore the significance of these figures. They show that we have made no headway whatever this year in putting the unemployed to work in industry. Unless industry reëmploys a substantial number this fall, we shall even be losing ground. Last September our figures showed 10,100,000 without work in industry; in July the figure was 10,772,000."

Counts PWA Workers

The A. F. of L. registers among the unemployed those who are employed on government emergency work programs because they have no normal industrial employment. These include 612,000 on PWA; 363,000 in the CCC and 1,156,000 in the ERA program. With these deducted, the unemployed would stand at 8,641,000, instead of 10,772,000.

Mr. Green estimated that it cost the Government around $175,000,000 in July to take care of the unemployed.

"It is urgent that men and women get back to work producing the wealth that pays their income," he declared, "we cannot indefinitely support one-sixth of our population on money borrowed against future taxes. Clearly, businessmen have no solution to offer."

Chaco Truce Awaits Reply From Bolivia

Paraguay Accepts Plan of Three Neutrals to Discuss Settlement

Many Obstacles Faced

Veto of Military Leaders May Halt Peace Efforts of Civil Authorities

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 31 (AP)—Paraguay today accepted the proposal of three neutral nations to discuss a settlement of the Chaco war with Bolivia.

Bolivia was understood to be studying the formula for discussions proposed by Argentina, Brazil and the United States.

Paraguay has agreed to stop hostilities while the conferences are under way, but details of the plan still remain to be worked out. The negotiators said that difficult problems, which must be settled before a conference can be held, still remain.

General Plan Accepted

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 31 (AP)—Paraguay today accepted a proposal for a cessation of hostilities in the Chaco war with Bolivia during the progress of a peace conference here.

Paraguay accepted a general proposition that fighting cease while means of bringing a permanent end to the protracted conflict are considered.

Officials were jubilant, but pointed out that many obstacles still stand in the way of negotiations even if an acceptance is received from Bolivia.

Negotiations have been proceeding slowly because of the necessity for frequent telegraphic exchanges between Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Washington.

United States Coöperating

The United States was understood to be keeping in the background as much as possible, because Washington was said to feel that the question is essentially one of South American diplomacy. It was added, however, that the United States will coöperate to the utmost.

The question of the terms of an armistice were causing concern in some circles.

It was pointed out that in both Paraguay and Bolivia military leaders may overrule any action taken by the civil governments of the nations, despite the fact that the governments may be most pacifically disposed.

The difficulty of arranging an armistice, drawing lines to which troops of both armies were to withdraw, and other matters, have wrecked previous efforts to bring about peace.

Long Discussions Indicated

It was understood that Paraguay had accepted proposals looking to a conference a fortnight ago, and since then the three neutrals have been trying to persuade Bolivia to come to a decision.

It was said that even though Bolivia follows Paraguay's acceptance of the scheme in general, protracted negotiations may result unless mutually satisfactory terms for the cessation of hostilities can be formulated.

It was understood here that President Salamanca of Bolivia recently has been visiting the front to confer with army chieftains, but it was not learned whether these army men were disposed toward the acceptance of an armistice which would leave the Paraguayan troops along the western edge of the Chaco to which their recent advances have been taken—well beyond the sixty-second meridian.

The Bolivian acceptance of such an armistice line would mean Bolivia's virtual abandonment of most of its claims in the Chaco.

It likewise was pointed out that Paraguay feels that an armistice at the present state would give it adequate arguments to claim the Chaco Boreal all the way to the sixty-third meridian, and that Bolivia might not be willing to accept an armistice unless the Paraguayans withdraw a considerable distance east of their present lines.

Connecticut Mayor Demands State Relief

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 31 (AP)—Mayor Jasper McLevy (Socialist) made a new demand on Gov. Wilbur L. Cross yesterday for a special session of the Legislature to provide some measure of state aid for cities and towns facing the mounting relief needs of the winter without adequate resources.

"To say, as the Governor does," Mayor McLevy asserted, "that a special session cannot be called now in view of the fact that the Legislature will convene in January, is a direct evasion of the emergency."

The Mayor said when January arrives "we will be in the midst of winter with thousands all over the state to be fed and clothed. Some provision for this gigantic relief task in Bridgeport and other cities of the state with state aid should be made now and not in January."

Foulois Keeps Air Corps Post

Americans, Inc., Faces 'League'

Hearings Set for Trade Pacts

Door Opened Wider for Home Repair Loans by Easing Bank Restrictions—Revolving Fund Keeps PWA Projects Going

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Awaiting the outbreak of the impending textile strike with notable calm and somewhat puzzling lack of concern, the federal establishment moved ahead in routine paths today. The only incident to break the peaceful surface was a veiled defiance of a Congressional committee by the Secretary of War over the question of whether or not the chief of the army air corps should be dismissed from the service.

In other directions feuds had quieted down for the moment. Even the strife-torn NRA found a momentary reprieve from internal and external dissensions. The Department of State pushed ahead with reciprocal trade agreements, and Housing Administration opened more avenues for loans to the public, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator, sought to conciliate shoe manufacturers aroused by rumors of Government shoe-making and a new organization entered the ranks of extra-partisan political groups.

* * *

More Trade Treaties: The Department of State formally announces its plans to negotiate reciprocal trade treaties with two Latin-American nations—Brazil and Haiti. Following procedure laid down in connection with the first of these treaties, signed last week with Cuba, notice was given of hearings to be held before the United States Tariff Commission on Oct. 22 for the Brazilian pact and Oct. 15 for Haiti.

In connection with the announcement the department made public statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce showing the extent of trade between the United States and the two nations. Between 1929 and 1933, it was revealed, exports from the United States to Brazil, one of this country's leading customers, dropped from $108,503,322 to $29,563,805. Purchases made by the United States in Brazil during the same period fell from $207,686,130 to $82,628,106.

While coffee is the main item on the list of imports, the United States exports to Brazil considerable quantities of wheat flour, gasoline, kerosene, fuel, illuminating and lubricating oils, automobiles and trucks. Exports to Haiti fell from $8,790,353 to $3,595,006, while imports fell from $1,445,164 to $803,681.

* * *

More Housing Loans: The Federal Housing Administration opened the way for savings banks, building and loan associations and insurance companies to participate in the Government's home modernization campaign.

In instructions supplementing those previously issued to commercial banks for unsecured loans, Mr. James A. Moffett, housing administrator, opened the door to institutions required by law to loan only against mortgage security.

The mortgage institutions were given authority to operate on a five-term basis instead of the usual three-year term for government housing loans. While mortgages may be required for security to conform with the state law, yet the institutions were instructed to proceed as if loans were unsecured with attention centered on the borrower's income rather than his property.

The Housing Administration will permit a mortgage institution to take a mortgage and will insure the note, but in case of default will not look to the mortgage for reimbursement, will not require foreclosure, nor assignment of the mortgage in the event of claim for loss.

A portion of the fees customarily charged in a mortgage transaction may be eliminated because the insurance feature should make possible a minimum of work in connection with appraisal and legal requirements.

"This modification of the basic modernization credit plan, announced two weeks ago is expected," Mr. Moffett said, "to enlist thousands of additional institutions and additional billions of dollars in the modernization phase of the better-housing program."

* * *

Americans, Inc.: A competitor to the new American Liberty League sprouted up here today in what appears to be a highly fertile field for independent propaganda organizations.

The new organization, known as Americans, Inc., did not publicly proclaim itself as an antagonist to the Liberty League but every indication was that it would seek to defend the Roosevelt Administration against the implied opposition of the other.

The new society announced as its objective the development among citizens of "The principles and ideals of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Grover Cleveland, William McKinley Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Its list of sponsors includes Representative Isabella Greenway (D) of Arizona, a close personal friend of the presidential family; Senator Kenneth D. McKellar of Tennessee, a Democrat who has generally supported the Administration in the Senate although with occasional conservative leanings; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Washington social leader; Senator William J. Bulow (D) of South Dakota; Representative Henry B. Steagall of Alabama; Democratic chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, and ardent advocate of inflationary financial measures and Admiral Mark L. Bristol.

Judging by this list, Americans, Inc., lacks the bipartisan character of the Liberty League, which has two prominent Republicans, Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York, and former Gov. Nathan L. Miller of New York on its executive committee as well as two former Democratic Presidential candidates, Mr. Alfred E. Smith and Mr. John W. Davis.

From this it is presumed that it will in fact, if not in theory, become a form of self-appointed defense for Mr. Roosevelt against the expected shafts of the Liberty League.

* * *

PWA Revolving Fund: PWA allotments made this week are coming from the new revolving fund which has been set up through the sale to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of securities taken in by the Public Works Administration.

The revolving fund was provided for by an act of Congress. Funds obtained by the PWA through the sale of bonds to the RFC are to be allotted as loans to finance construction of new nonfederal projects.

The first sale of securities to the RFC gave PWA $5,952,808, which included a premium of $95,747. Nine municipal issues which cost PWA $3,492,049 were sold for $3,587,796. Two railroad issues which PWA took at $2,404,000 were sold at $2,365,012.

Last March, PWA conducted its own sale of bonds, but had to put the money into the Treasury. Congress voted to change the law so that funds received through the sale of PWA securities could be used as a revolving fund and go back into more public works.

* * *

Shoes for the Needy: Protests from shoe manufacturers against the Government's plan to use hides from drought-area cattle to make shoes for the unemployed have been so vigorous that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration has found it necessary to make public additional information on just what it intends to do.

While some of the unemployed may be put to work in closed-down factories to process the leather and manufacture it into useful articles, the great bulk of the work, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator said, is to be put into the hands of private companies.

The Government has promised the leather industry that it will keep the hides off the commercial market after Sept. 5. The plans for using the hides, in general, will follow the same policy as is now being applied in the disposition of meat from the cattle purchased by the Surplus Relief Corporation.

Bids for work will be asked of tanners throughout the country and in making awards the amount of unemployment in the various districts will be taken into consideration. In cases where it is possible, the state relief officials will be encouraged to lease shut-down factories and give jobs to leather workers now on relief rolls.

Private shoe manufacturers have protested to President Roosevelt that the Government's policy for handling the great supply of hides "will be disastrous to the business of many retailers, will vitally affect the solvency of others, and will demoralize the orderly and regular channels of the manufacturing and distributing of the leather and shoe industries and of 40,000 retailers and their employees."

Mr. Hopkins has declared that none of the products from the animals will be permitted to compete with commercial markets.

"The program of commodity distribution is designed for and limited to raising of relief standards for the needy. No articles will be produced beyond the needs of the unemployed. None will be for sale to those who can buy them."

* * *

General Foulois: Using every ounce of tact he could muster, Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, has signified to a Congressional committee his inability and unwillingness to execute a specific injunction to discharge the chief of the Army's Air Corps from the service. His letter of explanation was made public today.

Dr. Dern's action, which amounted in effect to a carefully veiled defiance of a subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee, brings into the spotlight again an affair which provided the military sensation of the year and which ruffled tempers and threw confusion into military aviation during the last session of Congress.

After long hearings, the committee had produced a bitter indictment against Brig.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, army air chief, and recommended in no uncertain terms that he be dismissed from the service immediately by Mr. Dern.

In his letter, the Secretary took the position that had the committee contented itself with drafting an indictment his way would have been clear. He would merely have referred the matter in the regular way to a military tribunal for adjudication. Since, however, the committee also passed a verdict of guilty and fixed the sentence, Mr. Dern held that a military trial would be a reflection on the committee.

He added that he would have felt constrained to carry out the sentence had the committee's recommendation been based "on a full and complete hearing wherein the constitutional rights of the accused were assured, even though the procedure were somewhat unusual."

He pointed out, however, that there had been no procedure resembling a trial. General Foulois had appeared before the committee as a witness and not as an accused person. He was not apprised of the accusations against him, nor confronted with the witnesses against him, nor given an opportunity to hear their testimony or to cross-examine them, nor permitted to have counsel of his own choosing.

Mr. Doran held that since "all of these rights are sacred to every American citizen and are guaranteed by the Constitution," the only course left open to him was to refer the matter back to the committee along with the statement of General Foulois.

All of which means that as far as Mr. Dern is concerned, a Congressional committee cannot force an officer out of the army without at least submitting the evidence on which its recommendation is based to the military authorities. Some Congressional pyrotechnics are expected to result.

Monitor to Interview New York Music Critic

MR. WINTHROP P. TRYON, Music Critic for New York for The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed in the next of the Monitor interview series, Saturday, Sept. 1, at 7:45 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield. WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters.

On Saturday, Sept. 8, Mr. Norman S. Rose, Advertising Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed at the same hour over the same stations.

League May Bid for Prestige By Invitation to Nonmembers

(Continued from Page 1)

proachement with Germany. The proposals, these quarters suggest, must therefore be transformed, unless France is to exchange Polish assistance for hypothetical Russian assistance. Some believe they can only be transformed by giving them the form of non-aggression pacts, whereto both Poland and Germany can agree and by dropping the application of mutual assistance, which leads to extremely complicated commitments of respective countries.

In various conceivable events these demands prove impossible to fulfill, yet this reshaping of the original scheme is naturally distasteful to Russia. It is nevertheless on these lines that diplomatic thoughts are working at present.

France Optimistic On Soviet Admission, Despite Opposition

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 31—Obstacles in the way of Russia's entry into the League of Nations received the bulk of attention from the French Government at the Cabinet meeting today.

Intensified opposition on the part of Belgium, Holland, Poland and Switzerland is causing considerable concern to Quai d'Orsay, for the whole fabric of the French network of mutual assistance pacts is linked to the Soviets entering the community of nations at Geneva. Consequently the French Government, acting in concert with the British and Italian governments, has begun what is termed a preliminary investigation in the various capitals to ascertain sentiment regarding the Russian proposal for entry, but what is admitted in official circles here to be a joint effort to smooth out opposition to the Soviets becoming a member of the League.

Significant Visit

The official visit to Paris tomorrow of the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Henri Jaspar, is understood to be partly occasioned by Belgium's aversion to admitting Russia to the League, but principally by economic preoccupations. It is believed he brings proposals for closer concerted action of countries composing the gold bloc in an effort to fortify the financial and commercial position of each of them.

Reports that the Bank of France has granted a credit of 500,000,000 francs to Poland is interpreted in some quarters here as indicating that Poland has agreed not to block Russia's entrance into the League. It is generally felt, however, that the relatively minor nature of the loan does not justify such a conclusion. At the same time French official circles are reasonably optimistic both as regards the Russian question and the final acceptance by Poland of the Eastern Locarno.

"Bombing" of Paris

Cabinet deliberations today, as well as those of yesterday, which decided notably that next year's budgets are to be balanced by severe compression of expenditures, with no new taxes—were held in the capital which is theoretically in ruins after being "bombed" in the mock air attacks yesterday. Preliminary conclusions drawn from the aerial maneuvers appear to indicate that no sure defense of Paris is possible against attacking air forces.

Emphasizing the significance of these maneuvers in an article in Oeuvre today, M. Pierre Cot, former French Air Minister, concludes that defense against air peril is possible only by an international agreement suppressing all military aviation, organizing international control of commercial aviation, and creating an international police force of the air. M. Cot, who was for a time head of the French delegation to the Disarmament Conference, declares that only such an accord now can save the conference from failure.

Bombing of Capitals From Air Foreseen By French Air Minister

PARIS, Aug. 31 (AP)—What he called the constant threat of doom to great European cities by air raids was vividly described today by M. Pierre Cot, Minister of Air, after French aerial maneuvers in which defenses of Paris were technically crushed.

M. Cot warned that frightful destruction awaits great centers as a result of the huge progress in aviation since 1918.

"Our mistake is judging the possibilities of modern aviation on a basis of that during the war," he said.

"We forget that during the last war bombardments were small. We forget also that during all of the war London received but 30 tons of bombs, with 1800 victims. Today an aerial fleet could easily drop 300 tons on London in one day. Ten days of such a bombardment would produce 180,000 victims."

M. Cot added that this took no account of the "abominable progress" made since the World War.

"A single plane loaded with incendiary bombs could start more fires than the Paris fire department could fight. Imagine an attack combining incendiary gas and bombs. It would be a panic."

Only Russia is reasonably safe in Europe, M. Cot said, because of the huge distance from other capitals and the lack of great industrial centers.

French Delegation To Geneva Reduced

PARIS, Aug. 31 (AP)—Premier Doumergue today pared a bit of expense from France's membership in the League of Nations by cutting down the usual number of French delegates to Geneva from 30 or 40 to six.

On the Premier's instructions, M. Louis Barthou, Minister of Foreign Affairs, issued the order for the reduction at the September session.

"If anyone else is needed, he can be summoned," said M. Barthou.

The order transforms France's customary imposing assemblage of experts and secretaries—filling a high-priced hotel at Geneva—into as small a group of men as most small countries have at the League sessions.

G. O. P. Ticket Bolted By Maine Councilor; Supports Gov. Brann

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 31 (AP)—Mr. Frank W. Carlton, Woolwich Republican and member of the Governor's Council, yesterday bolted the candidacy of the Republican gubernatorial nominee, Mr. Alfred K. Ames of Machias, and threw his support to Gov. Louis J. Brann, Democrat, who is seeking reëlection.

Mr Carlton twice sought the Republican nomination for Governor, in 1932 and again this year, without success. Each time he polled approximately 17,000 votes.

The charge was hurled by Mr. Carlton in a prepared statement of his stand that an unsuccessful attempt had been made in 1923 by Mr. Ames and others to make the Carlton bridge between Woolwich and Bath a privately-owned enterprise.

Governor Brann, Mr. Carlton said, has made a "Herculean" effort to help Maine people "in these hard times" and "is an able debater for what he believes best for the people of this state and never loses an opportunity to help in every way, as he sees the need."

Charles B. Dillingham

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Charles B. Dillingham, who passed on yesterday, gave many of Broadway's brightest stars their start in the show business in a career as producer that extended from before the turn of the century to the present day.

He discovered a couple of young "hoofers" named Montgomery and Stone and gave them their big chance and then managed Fred Stone through a long starring career; produced the shows for which Victor Herbert wrote some of his most delightful music and in which Irving Berlin did his first full-length musical comedy, and produced the Hippodrome shows that enchanted another generation with disappearing mermaids and elephants, trunks to tails.

Dillingham started in the show business in 1898 after working as a cowhand in the Far West and as a newspaper reporter in Chicago, Washington and New York.

Broadway legend has it that he got started as a producer on his own through a hunch. While riding on a train he noticed nearly a dozen passengers reading "When Knighthood Was in Flower." Borrowing a copy to learn the publisher's name, he left the train at the first stop and telegraphed an offer for the dramatic rights. He had to borrow money to complete the deal, but the show finally netted him $100,000.

From then on his rise was steady and for more than 20 years he was an acknowledged first line producer. Among the stars he introduced and raised to greater heights were Elsie Janis, Fritzi Scheff, Marilyn Miller, the Vernon Castles, Louise Groody and Fred and Adele Astaire. His last show was "New Faces," which ran for four months last spring.

President Calls On Finance Heads For Budget Data

Morgenthau and Coolidge Asked to Confer With Him at Hyde Park

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 31 (AP)—President Roosevelt called in Treasury officials today in a resumption of his study of the national financial situation begun last night in a talk with Mr. Lewis Douglas, director of the budget.

Secretary Morgenthau and Mr. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, headed the group who had an appointment for noon.

The President, enjoying the leisure of his family home, is obviously looking over the Government financing which will come about in regular course next month.

Smiling confidence, Mr. Roosevelt frankly told a throng of neighbors assembled late yesterday to welcome him home that:

"We people in the town of Hyde Park, no matter whether we like it or not, we are paying, and will have to pay for the correction of mistakes that were made in other parts of the country in the past, and pay to get things better."

"I am awfully proud of the country," he added, "and awfully proud of the way we are realizing our national responsibilities, and am very certain that the good people of our town will be willing to go along and coöperate in a big program that has nothing to do with party and nothing to do with section, trying to be square to all. Republicans and Democrats and Socialists, and everybody else, no matter what they call themselves, no matter which party or church they belong to."

He also set aside time today for a visit with Mr. Edward J. Flynn, personal friend and Secretary of State. The topic of this conversation was not announced but it was assumed to include a general discussion, possibly some New York politics.

Mr. Upton Sinclair, California Democratic gubernatorial nominee, is on his way here. The author of the "Epic" plan to end poverty in California sought the meeting, and business will be discussed.

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, and Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Undersecretary of Agriculture, are also gaining time on the President's week-end calendar.

Man Is Held for Alleged Threat to Mrs. Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Benjamin Franklin Zarn, 33, was arrested last night under the Lindbergh Law for allegedly writing Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt a letter threatening harm to the President and kidnaping of his grandchildren unless she paid him $168,000.

The letter went to the White House and was investigated in a routine fashion by the secret service. Zarn, who said he lived at Charleston, S. C., and described himself as a former machinist in the naval aviation corps, was arrested at the William Sloan House branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Where's the Depression? Maine Village Can't Find It

FREEPORT, Maine, Aug. 31 (AP)—With not a vacant rent in the village and local industries planning expansion, Freeport wants to know "Where's the depression?"

The Lenox Shoe Company, manufacturers, announced plans for adding two stories to its factory building. The company employs 700 persons from 12 surrounding towns. The Maine Hunting Shoe Company plant here also was rushed with orders.

Traction Riot in Spokane

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 31 (AP)—Rioting tied up Spokane's transportation system completely today. After four persons were injured in attempts to disperse 1000 strike sympathizers last night, President Frank T. Post of the Spokane United Railways announced service would be suspended this morning. He hoped to restore partial service in the afternoon. Tear gas and fire hose were used to disperse the crowd which stormed the company's car barns with rocks.

Chicago Pleads For Teachers To Get Overdue Pay

8000 Out of 21,000 Fail to Call for Their Share of $26,000,000 Pay Off

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—"Please come and get it," is the surprising plea local school authorities are having to make to thousands of their long unpaid teachers and other school employees whose share of the big $26,000,000 pay-off, which started this week, has not been claimed.

The money is still waiting for about 8000 of the 21,000 school employees as the excitement and rush of the first few days' pay-off has faded and the clerks are standing around waiting for customers.

Each day that the pay-off drags out it means additional clerical work for the special staff of 40 workers at the temporary pay offices and it also means delay in balancing the accounts so that creditors, to whom many of the teachers have assigned some of their pay, can get their money.

In asking that an appeal be broadcast to the tardy teachers to come to get their money, Mr. William T. Prendergast, a school board employee, said yesterday afternoon he thought the delay was mostly attributable to the fact that many teachers were still out of town and had not been able to get back. Otherwise he could see no explanation for the delay, as the teachers have been waiting months for this day to come.

Out of some 21,000 school employees about 13,000 had come for their money by the close of business yesterday, Mr. Prendergast estimated. Reports that the accounts would be closed yesterday were premature, he said, as there appeared to be no hope of paying out all the money until Saturday at least.

Then, right after Labor Day, a "second pay day" begins, a pay day for the merchants, landlords, loan companies and other creditors to whom some of the teachers have assigned their pay. It is stated that one big down-town store will get $90,000 in this settlement. Some of the school employees have signed away practically all their pay.

Thus what is probably the biggest pay day Chicago has ever known is stretching out into a pay week and a novel experience has been recorded—that of an employer having to urge his employees to come and get what is coming to them.

Taxes Waived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — In Alabama, state and county taxes may be waived on property which is used for purely charitable purposes, even though the charitable institution occupying the property does not own it. This was brought out in a ruling issued by the Attorney-General, answering a query from the Montgomery county board of revenue which desired to rent a privately-owned building for a mattress factory and other activities of the county relief administration. Mr. Hyman Griel, representing owners of the building, said that if the taxes could be waived, the amount of the taxes would be applied to the rental.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

NRA We do our part

Annuities
H. S. Cushing
ROOM 1216 100 MILK STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
Phone Hancock 6200

Will TUESDAY Be LABOR DAY
at Your House?
Not if you send us that laundry that you won't have time for Monday
NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES, Inc.
Winchester, Newton, Dorchester, Somerville, Lowell, Springfield

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins SEPT. 10

Cleaners and Dyers of the Better Grade
The HALL Co.
81-83 Harvard Ave., Allston, Mass.
Tel. Stadium 2016
Suggestions for Dry Cleaning—
Suits, Coats, Dresses, Curtains
Blankets and Drapes
ESTABLISHED OVER 11 YEARS
ALL WORK DONE AT OUR OWN PLANT

HAYWARD MOTORS INCORPORATED
It pays to trade with Boston's LARGEST FORD DEALERS
ALWAYS Boston's Largest Stock of New and Used Ford Cars
1019 Commonwealth Ave.
STADIUM 3400 OPEN EVENINGS

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS & DYERS
SEPTEMBER
Back to School
with your garment cleansed or dyed and ready to wear
BAILEY'S CLEANSERS & DYERS
30 Washburn St., Watertown
MIDdlesex 4561-2-3-4
BOSTON, 26 West St., Han. 8126
BOSTON, 408 Beacon St., Ken. 3838
WINCHESTER, 17 Church St., Win. 0523
LEXINGTON, 1711 Mass. Ave., Lex. 0441
CONCORD, 47 Main St., Concord 429
NEEDHAM, 968 Great Plain Ave., Need. 1730
AYER, 40-B Main St., Ayer 63
NEWTON CENTRE, 99 Union, C. New. 1027

Sale of Suits
$35.00 to $50.00
Now $23.75
HAYNES & CO.
1502 Main Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Springfield Safe Deposit and Trust Company
Cordially solicits your bank account
127-131 State Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Sale of Suits
$35.00 to $50.00
Now $23.75
WARE PRATT COMPANY
Main Street at Pearl
WORCESTER, MASS.

Now Going On!
August Furniture Sale
Exceptional Values
DENHOLM & McKAY COMPANY
WORCESTER, MASS.

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

Fall Dresses
Showing the Glitter of Metal or Touches of Fur
Paris-approved modes in rich fall colorings of Brown . . Green . . Carioca . . and Black.
. . *for Misses and Women*
$12.95 $16.95
The Bon Marché
•Merchandise of MERIT only•
LOWELL . . MASS.

Business Trips
Plan your journeys with the aid of the Hotel and Travel advertisements in the MONITOR. You can rely on them to direct you to desirable hotels and to satisfactory routes of travel.

MILL No. 2
ECONOMY CLOTH SHOP
Bussey St., E. Dedham
Phone Dedham 0550
Mill Ends—Odd Lots
Fall and Winter
AT NO TIME have we ever displayed such a varied and desirable line of seasonable merchandise. Dress materials in the new styles and fabrics are extremely attractive.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES
Busses pass door. Open all day Saturdays.
Route 135 Near East Dedham Square

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
You will find the Dedham Custom Laundry Trucks at your service
Allston, Brookline, Brighton, Back Bay, Dover, Dedham, Belmont, Jamaica Plain, Waban, Milton, Dorchester, Mattapan, Newton, Quincy, Needham, Watertown, Wellesley, Walpole, Medfield, Canton, Norwood, Roxbury, West Roxbury, Hyde Park, Roslindale, Readville
Circulars on Request
Prompt and Efficient Service
Telephone DEDham 0188

Lester E. Smith Co.
Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0327
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Bottom Round Pot Roast.....lb. 23c
Lamb Forequarters, boned.....lb. 18c
Pickled Honey Comb Tripe.....lb. 18c
Fancy Small Fowl, 4 lb. avg.....lb. 25c
Geisha Crab Meat.....2 cans 49c
Prudence Corned Beef Hash.....can 23c
Flag Brand Peas.....can 15c
Franco-American Spaghetti.....3 cans 25c
Native Celery.....bunch, 5c
Native Beets or Carrots.....bunch 5c
Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham

Furniture Storage
Fireproof Construction
Silver Vaults
Large Heated Rooms For Distribution of Estates
Metropolitan Storage Warehouse Co.
134 Massachusetts Avenue
Just across Harvard Bridge from Boston Entrance on Vassar Street
University 8180

MILTON, MASS.
Coal
New England Coke
Furnace and Range Oils
Godfrey Coal Co.
64 Adams St. Tel. BLUehills 0502

Back from the Laundry *and really clean*

14 Pounds $1
All flat work portion of bundle (bed and table linen) is ironed.
"ASK MR. ALLEN"
Covering Brookline, Brighton, Allston, Back Bay, Roxbury, and Jamaica Plain.
ALLEN LAUNDRY
62 LINDEN PARK ST., ROXBURY
HIGHLANDS 5200

ADAMS & SWETT
Rug Cleansers *Since 1856*

YOUR RUGS certainly need a thorough cleaning after such an unusually stormy winter.
130 Kemble Street, Roxbury
HIGhlands 4100
Cold Storage for the Summer

LET YOUR FIRST FALL SHOE BE A
PLASTIC OXFORD
Have at least one pair of shoes in your Fall wardrobe which will provide you the maximum in comfort for daytime wear. Although the oxford sketched here is designed to do just that - it is also as smart-looking as can be. [Just come in and see for yourself!] Plastics are made on a special health-last which is recommended by leading orthopedists. These shoes have helped thousands of men and women to attain and keep perfect foot health. We urge you too, to enjoy their comfort.

$10.75
PLASTIC OXFORD IN BLACK OR BROWN SUEDE LIZARD TRIM
*Send for our testimonial booklet containing letters from our customers telling of their actual experiences with PLASTICS**
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
THAYER McNEIL
47 TEMPLE PL. BOSTON
COOLIDGE COR. BROOKLINE
WELLESLEY SQ. WELLESLEY

American Bar Plans Inquiry Into Effects of New-Deal Laws On the Federal Constitution

Former Governor Miller of New York Sounds Warning to States—McFarland Upholds Act of Administration to Meet Emergency

By Frank L. Perrin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31—A warning against encroachments upon the American Constitution, a defense of the policies of the present Administration, and approval of an investigation of the effects of New Deal legislation marked yesterday's sessions of the American Bar Association here.

Lawyers, one discovers, are sticklers for the Constitution. Mr. Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of New York, took as his subject, "The Constitution and Modern Trends." Mr. Miller, it is recalled, is one of the charter members of the newly organized body which has volunteered to see to it that the individual liberties of states and the citizens of states are not infringed.

Surrender of State Rights

So, as may have been expected, his address last night was virtually a brief, convincingly conceived and documented, in support of the theory that the Constitution is in danger of being abridged or, so far as the definition of federal versus state authority, virtually nullified.

The tendency, as he sees it, which may lead to dangerous by-ways, lies in the willingness, supine or passive, of the states themselves to surrender their own prerogatives, exchanging or bartering them, willy nilly, for, we may infer, such gifts as the Greeks bear when they come to visit.

Mr. Miller conceives and expounds the theory that there is now being renewed a defined attack upon the Constitution, this time as of yon, by those whom he denominates as "academicians." This may, or may not, be a definition of those who are said to make up the group now known as the "brain trust."

Mr. Miller is a lawyer, perhaps first of all. Likewise he ranks high as a constructive statesman and executive. At least incidentally he is a master politician, using that term in its highest and best sense. The newly-chartered American Liberty League, patently nonpartisan or bipartisan, is unquestionably political. And so, quite appropriately, Mr. Miller observes:

Short Cuts to Recovery

"It is not surprising that the tendencies to which I have referred should culminate in times like these in measures, which many believe destructive of free institutions and which if indefinitely continued will most certainly effect a complete change in our scheme of government.

"At a time of experimentation to relieve economic and social distress and to promote recovery, short cuts were sure to be taken and measures were sure to be adopted without too close a scrutiny of their constitutional validity.

"This is not the subject, nor is this the time or the occasion, for partisanship. I am considering tendencies, not specific measures. Both of the major political parties must bear responsibility for those tendencies. Both will share the credit for the preservation of our institutions if they are preserved.

Duty of Both Parties

"Their preservation must not be allowed to become a political issue. The patriotic and far-seeing men and women of both political parties must prevent that. They must make common cause in the defense of our cherished institutions, as they most certainly will do if convinced of their danger.

"I assert, and I believe there are few within the sound of my voice who doubt, that those institutions are in danger. Extraordinary measures are being adopted and unusual experiments tried to meet an emergency. With characteristic patience patriotism and trust in their chosen leader, the American people have coöperated with little question or cavil.

"But extraordinary powers once exercised are not easily abandoned. Their exercise soon becomes a habit and custom confirms their validity. Their permanence is already being considered."

Mr. Carl McFarland, Special Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, made no apology for his able defense of present national administrative policies, taken to meet unusual emergencies. He spoke to the subject, "Administrative Agencies in Government and the Effect Thereon of Constitutional Limitations."

To the laymen, at least, his argument in defense of our quite suddenly fabricated bureaucratic administrative agencies seems technical, and possibly abstruse. Analyzed, it may take understandable form as an answer to the charge which has been made that a vast amount of material in the form of administrative orders and bureaucratic rules has been grafted on our federal laws without reference to constitutional inhibitions or legislative action.

Mr. McFarland cites the familiar dictum, "Every citizen is entitled to call into question in a court the legality of any act done by an administrative official." In other words, as he phrased it, "Law and administration are to some extent antagonistic institutions of government. The one is interested in the regularity and the protection of private rights; the other in getting something done."

The association gave its $1000 prize, the Ross award, to Mr. McFarland for his definition of the fields of administration subject to legal control.

New Deal Under Fire

The Rooseveltian New Deal was censured and defended by convention speakers. Subsequently, a resolution was adopted calling for a searching inquiry into the Administration's recovery measures.

Following a sharp debate between proponents and opponents of the New Deal, the convention adopted the report of its Committee on Administrative Law, which criticized the Administration for passing laws faster than lawyers have been able to keep up with them.

The committee expressed its apprehension that "federal administrative agencies exercising judicial in combination with legislative and executive powers, are obliterating essential lines in our government structure and, for the original classic simplicity, are substituting a labyrinth in which the rights of individuals, while preserved in form, can easily be nullified in practice."

Pages of Pronouncements

The report stated that one federal administrative agency alone—the NRA—has been responsible for 10,000 pages or more of pronouncements, "supposedly having the effect of law," in one year—a total much greater than that of all the federal statutes now in effect, which now occupy 2735 pages.

Faced with such a mass of material, says the report, a Washington lawyer, in continuous contact with these federal agencies, can only find his way through the maze with the greatest difficulty, while lawyers located elsewhere are at a loss how to advise clients, and "it becomes hopeless for the average citizen to attempt to understand his government."

In view of this situation the committee recommends that all such rules, regulations and pronouncements be made more readily available.

Committee to Continue

The association voted to keep its committee in existence and it authorized the committee to confer with government officials to urge legislation transferring functions of administrative bodies to the courts.

Judge Joseph B. David, of Chicago, one of those who objected to the report, said, "This report is an affront to President Roosevelt and an essay on political propaganda. It is an attempt to tie the hands of the President. He is the greatest humanitarian to occupy the White House in 70 years and has won the unqualified confidence of the people."

Earlier in the afternoon the convention decided, in answer to repeated attacks made by delegates and speakers on the Roosevelt policies, to investigate the effect of the theories espoused by the New Deal.

Examination of New Deal

The general council of the association, consisting of delegates from each state, voted unanimously for a resolution which called for an examination of the New Deal. The executive committee of the association then drew up instructions asking the incoming president, when elected to appoint a special committee to undertake this task.

The plan was proposed by a Democrat Mr. George L. Buist of Charleston, S. C. It was seconded by a Republican, Mr. Charles E. Lane of Cheyenne, Wyo.

The resolution, as adopted held that "The rapid development in recent months of noval legislation and governmental trends in the Federal Government has resulted in a great diversity of opinion throughout the United States as to the effect of these theories."

The investigating committee will report its findings at the 1935 American Bar convention.

Julian Resigns Party Job

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Mr. William A. Julian, Treasurer of the United States, yesterday made public his resignation as member of the Democratic National Committee for Ohio, in a brief letter to Postmaster General Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Ground Forces Plot Course for Fliers

United States Army Air Corps Photo

Just a Matter of Curves and Angles to Escape Fog

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Army air forces at Rockwell Field here are rapidly developing a new set of long-range eyes and ears. Never again will a Rockwell Field plane be free from the apron strings of its mother field.

By means of a radio compass, the location of all planes in the air can be traced on a map. This means speeded up rescues and no more pilots lost in the fog.

The principal feature of the new device is a radio compass, which can place definitely within a few seconds the direction from which the radio broadcast is coming, according to Lieut. Wentworth Goss of the Nineteenth Bombardment Group.

Boston Snapshots

Treed—Every now and then firemen are called to the rescue of kittens marooned in high trees—having found it easier to climb than to descend. But when a Watertown ladder company responded to a call for tree service in a West End playground the other day, they found that the elevated victim this time was a nine-year-old boy.

He had climbed to the top of the tree and had started to explore a side limb, when suddenly this gave way and left him clinging leechlike to a frail branch which he had clutched in passing. There he was, 30 feet above the upturned faces of the firemen and the gathering crowd.

A ladder rose slowly but surely. The boy felt for the topmost rung with one toe—found it—lowered himself gingerly from the trembling branch—and made a hasty descent to the solid ground.

* * *

Scout Nest—Another tree has been harboring two much more contented boys in its upper regions for the past several days. Out in the adventure-filled woods of Scoutland in the Dover hills, we saw it yesterday. On one of the maps of the reservation, which have been printed for the benefit of Boston Scouts by the Five Cents Savings Bank, Mr. Robert S. Hale, founder of Scoutland, marked the spot with an X—and in the midst of the 900 acres of woods, boulders and little hills, we discovered it.

It is a tall, two-trunked pine, standing atop a rocky hillock overlooking the squat stone tower of the Trading Post. Two iron bed-spring frames have been lashed to convenient branches some fifty feet above the ground, and over them a pup tent has been erected securely. Three other pup tents are pitched among some large boulders on the ground for the accommodation of the rest of this particular group of Roxbury boys.

"We'd all like to sleep up there," explained one, "but there isn't room, of course. Some of us go up one night and some another. We tried three in a row one time, but the iron between the two springs isn't any too soft. It's swell up there, though. Even on cold, windy nights we keep warm enough in the tent, and there's no wet ground when it rains. We're going to go home tonight and get some more food—then we'll be back until school starts."

* * *

North Shore Festival—In the same historic Stage Fort Park at Gloucester where a pageant a few years ago celebrated the 300th anniversary of the settlement of the fishing port, an outdoor musical festival is to be held on Sunday and Monday evenings.

The festival choruses of several North Shore communities will join together for the occasion—making a total of 400 voices. Emma Redell, Wagnerian opera soprano, and other visiting artists will assist in the program.

* * *

Gardner Museum Reopens—The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, which has been closed during August will reopen tomorrow at 10 a. m. The usual schedule will be resumed, with hours of opening of 10 to 4 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and of 1 to 4 on Sundays.

* * *

"Genesis"—The fourth production of the Boston ERA Civic Theater is the first one in the United States, it is said, to be written entirely by ERA workers. "Genesis," which is to be given its première tonight in the Williams Municipal Building, is described as a "folk tale in four episodes." It tells the story of creation, from the viewpoint of uneducated southern Negroes. A special musical score has been prepared. This will be played and sung by an ERA orchestra and chorus.

* * *

Thousands of Ball Players—This is the seventh year of competitive sports under direction of the Boston Park Department's Playground Director. This year the General Director, Mr. William P. Long, was delighted to get ERA help in developing the work, making it possible to employ 109 assistants on the 51 playgrounds instead of the 30 working last year.

Baseball is the basic activity. Several thousand boys are participating in it. The aim of the director of this program, Mr. William M. Mullen, is to give every boy who wants it a chance to play on a regular team—a chance which only a very few get in school.

At the important games of the leagues which have been developed, as many as 10,000 spectators have attended at Fenway Park.

The headquarters of all this activity is the old police station building, opposite the Sears Roebuck store on Park Drive. The iron framed doors which once restricted the liberty of disturbers of the peace, now conceal large supplies of baseball bats, balls and other equipment.

Reich Bans Fox Film 'Stand Up and Cheer'

BERLIN, Aug. 31 (AP)—The government censor yesterday placed a ban on the Fox film, "Stand Up and Cheer."

The motion picture is described as a scene of "energy through recreation"—popular nowadays in Germany—but was suspended because "it showed the typical American movie standpoint of artificially plumped-up optimism" and "did not deal seriously enough with today's problems."

Young Germans Must Give Jobs To Their Elders

Farming and Housework Among Exceptions in New Order

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 30—The state's interference in deciding what individuals have the right to work as well as a desire to give practical expression to the Hitler Government's view that large families should be appreciated and supported, are evident in the new order issued by the President of the Reich's Labor Exchanges this afternoon.

Older unemployed workers, especially those with large families, are to replace younger men and women in all public or private undertakings, except in agriculture, forestry, housework, shipping and the air service.

By Oct. 1 the head of each firm coming under this order must submit to the local labor exchange a list of his employees according to age, showing how many over and how many under 25 years of age, and how far it is possible to replace younger employees by older people. Such persons under 25 are excluded from dismissal if they are married, or are apprentices, or were formerly in the defense forces, or members of the National Socialist Party, or have served in a labor service unit, or worked one year on the land.

Heads of the undertakings concerned will in conjunction with local labor exchanges undertake to find other work for those dismissed, either on the land, in housework or on labor service. Positions vacated will be filled by the oldest unemployed, on recommendation of labor exchanges, and henceforth no person under 25 can be employed except as apprentice for a minimum period of two years, without permission of the local labor exchange.

German Christians Formulate Law To Remove 'Undesirables'

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (AP)—The ministry of the official German Protestant Church yesterday framed into formal church law its heretofore temporary power to eliminate non-Aryan and opposition elements from the church.

Under the new law, increased emphasis is given to the power of the ministry now controlled by German Christians, to remove "politically unreliable" officials and ministers.

Simultaneously, National Socialist Germany gave evidence that the revived paganist movement does not have entire official approval.

Herr August Hoppe, pagan leader has been punished, an official announcement said, for his "heinous attacks on Christianity."

The official announcement said Herr Hoppe had "falsely posed as the Hitler Youth Press chief,' whereas he had been expelled from the organization some time before The periodical Nordland was ordered to cease publication for one month.

Reich's Penal Code Will Punish Intent

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (AP)—Execution by the ax will remain the heaviest punishment under the new penal code now in the making, Dr. Franz Guertner, Minister of Justice, said today.

Suicide as a possible alternative to execution is out.

"This suggestion," Dr. Guertner said, "was considered by the committee on penal law reform, but in view of strong doubts as to its practicability it was not incorporated in the draft."

"In the future the bad intentions of a criminal will be punishable with as heavy a penalty as the accomplished deed," said Dr. Guertner. The report explained that a criminal will not obtain a milder sentence than otherwise if by some means he is prevented from carrying out his intention completely.

The reintroduction of flogging as a punishment was rejected by the committee, but jail and penitentiary sentences will be stiffened by reduced food rations and hard beds in aggravated cases.

The introduction of proscription as a secondary punishment was decided upon for deeds "whereby the convict has placed himself outside the community of people."

Puppets and Robot 'Sell' Value Of Electricity to Women at Fair

Show Reveals 'Century of Progress' in the Home, With Power Servants Who Assumed Burdens That Women Might Win Emancipation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—Puppets, a tin robot and a revolving stage were called in this week to tell the story of the electrical industry to some of its best customers—women—when household page editors were entertained by the chief exhibitors in the electrical building at the Chicago world's fair.

Not so much as passing mention was made of watts, amperes or even an erg in the course of the afternoon. The hosts steered clear of the oscillographs and stroboscopes which they felt were simply shoals to be avoided in their course through the electrical displays. Instead they led their guests to exhibits planned expressly for feminine eyes.

Woman's rise from the kitchen of drudgery to the modern culinary laboratory where electric buttons do most of the hard work was the theme of a wordless play presented on a revolving stage by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Women in the audience smiled over the first scenes for familiar indeed from childhood memories were the old ice box and ice card, the black stove and the sound of clothes rubbed on a washboard!

As the stage revolved they saw drudgery lessen. The woman who acted the part of the housewife, wearied by her incessant labor in the first acts, became fresher as the stage revolved until in the last act she threw off her apron and completed her washing while sitting at her electrically controlled mangle ir a pretty afternoon dress.

The Pasadena Puppeteers presented a musical comedy, "What a Night," for the electric light and power industry in another little theater. It depicted the bad dream of foolish Henry Pettigrew who lost patience over his electric bill and pulled out his meter. In his dream his electric servants danced before him, Mr. Radio, Miss Iron, Miss Vacuum Cleaner, and so on, and in the end he was convinced that they work for low wages.

Other theatrical attractions designed to show the value of electricity were a puppet show called "From Cave to Kelvinator," ending of course in the triumph of the modern iceless refrigerator and the General Electric Company's House of Magic. The last, called "scientific vaudeville," came very near that perilous ground where men feel so at home in talking about photo-electric cells, grid glow tubes, and such mysteries, but the House of Magic showman knew just when to sidestep this pitfall. He let his visitors see the effect of sound being carried on a beam of light, of ultra-violet rays on fluorescent materials and the performance of the electric eye, but he stopped short of technical explanations.

Willie, the Vocalite Robot, a Westinghouse protege, was also careful not to get technical. The tin man, who seemed to have come direct from Oz, moved about and talked in response to vocal instructions from the attendant and left the feminine visitors properly impressed with the ability of the electrical people who made him.

After seeing Willie, it was reassuring to the feminine delegation to find a good old-fashioned cooking demonstration staged by General Electric. Of course, the cook was using an electric stove, but her method of handling the rolling-pin was not a bit different from the way grandma used to do it before sliding her pie into her big black range.

France Decorates Mexicans

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 31 (By U. P.)—The French Government Aug. 29 conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on Foreign Minister Jose Manuel Puig Casaurranc. Mr. Henri Goiran, French Minister, presented the decoration before the assembled diplomatic corps. Undersecretary F. Torre Blanco was made a commander of the legion.

To New York / To Boston $3 ROUND TRIP $5.40
7 Trips Daily — Latest Motor Coaches
LIBerty 5867
De Luxe I-R-T-Co. Buses
BOSTON-PROVIDENCE "Over the New Highway" Every 30 Minutes $1
BOSTON-HARTFORD Round Trip $4.05 $2.25
VICTORIA-BERKSHIRE LINES
BOSTON TERMINALS
251 Tremont St.—Opp. Met. Theatre and 1 Cambridge St.—Scollay Square
WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED Term. 103 Front St., Worcester. 3-7670
SHORT LINE TERM., HARTFORD High and Allyn Sts. Phone 6-4200
HOTEL ASTOR TERM., NEW YORK 220 West 45th St. Phone CR-4-7730

HOTEL DUANE
NEW YORK CITY
Figuratively speaking, the Duane is far removed from Manhattan's noise and bustle due to its choice location in quiet Murray Hill. Literally speaking, it is just around the corner from the mid-town business district and many places of interest.
Cool, spacious rooms with private baths, $3, $3.50, $4
2 room suites begin at $6
MADISON AVE. at 37TH ST.
Direction of M. J. PAUCHEY

In the Kitchen and the Bathroom, Too
Two jars of Wright's Silver Cream are better than one. They save time and your feet! Use the one over the kitchen sink to keep your electric stove, ice box and sink bright and glistening. Keep the second in your bathroom to shine the mirror, porcelain, tiles and nickel with just a minute's effort.
Send for a free sample jar.
J. A. WRIGHT & CO. Inc.
50 Emerald Street Keene, N. H
WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

NEW FORREST HOTEL
43RD ST. West of BROADWAY
Big, cool rooms, each with private bath, shower, circulating ice water and radio. 2 Blocks from "Radio City" Direct Ent. to Forrest Theatre
No extra charge for room service.
Ask for "COURTESY IDENTIFICATION CARD"
Forrest Garage Opposite
NEW YORK CITY
$2.50 SINGLE $3.50 DOUBLE $5 PARLOR BED ROOM BATH

Domino never fails
To use sugar with confidence, buy Domino by name. Domino sugars are pure cane. *All sugars aren't.* Domino sugars are refined in U.S.A. *All sugars aren't.* Domino sugars are clean and convenient in sturdy cartons and strong cotton bags. *All sugars aren't.*
Domino Pure Cane Sugars are always uniform and dependable. There are Domino sugars for every cooking and serving need—most effective and correct.
"Sweeten it with Domino"
Domino Pure Cane Sugars Refined in U. S. A.

GRACE Cruises
HAVANA - COLOMBIA - PANAMA
EL SALVADOR-GUATEMALA-MEXICO
CALIFORNIA
Make your reservations now on the
AUG. 31—"SANTA LUCIA"
SEPT. 14—"SANTA PAULA"
Famous new "Santa" liners—all outside rooms with private baths—largest outdoor tiled swimming pool on any American ship—dining room on breeze-swept top deck—pre-release talkies. Dorothy Gray Beauty Salon.

See your Travel Agent or GRACE Line
Little Building, Boston Hubbard 0055

We Pay CASH for Old Gold and Silver
Horace Remington & Son Co.
91 Friendship St., Providence, R. I.
Send for folder

THE ENERGY DESSERT
KRE-MEL
Solves the Problem of "What to have for dessert"
5c at your Grocer's

3 FLAVORS
Chocolate
Vanillin
Caramel

FEEL FIT ALL DAY

START the day with a crisp, light breakfast, and see how much keener, fresher you feel. Kellogg's Corn Flakes, with fruit or berries, are an ideal morning meal.
Kellogg's are full of crunchy flavor and food values. Kept oven-fresh by the *heat-sealed* inner WAXTITE bag. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.
Kellogg's FOR FLAVOR

Smoothness of Stroke

As Important in Writing as in Tennis
—and a smooth stroke, assuring real pleasure and satisfaction in writing, is not possible unless you have a point that is perfectly suited to your own distinctive style of hand-writing.
Have you made the Waterman's 7-Point Test? Waterman's dealers have the "Point Selection Tray" on their counters and invite you to write with all seven points so that you will be sure to get the point that is absolutely RIGHT for you.
Back to School with a Waterman's
Greater interest in school work is the natural result of the pleasure that writing with a Waterman's affords. Your boy or girl will be a better student if equipped with the world's finest writing instrument . . . also noted for the perfection of its point . . . the simplest and most practical filling device . . . generous ink capacity and beautiful colorings.
PENS $2.75 to $10 . . . PENCILS $1 to $5
Waterman's Inks
For fountain pen and general use in school, home and office . . . free-flowing, uniform in color and free from clogging sediment. Cartoned for your convenience.
A NEW MODEL $3.00 ATTRACTIVE COLORS
Waterman's
50th Anniversary of Waterman's—The First Practical Fountain Pen

Lott in Eastern Tennis Semi-final — Golf Radiocast — Solters Coming Star

Shields, Lott, Mako, Parker All Advance

Win Straight-Set Matches in Eastern Tennis Singles at Rye

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 31—Thursday was a day of blasts in the eastern turf-court lawn-tennis championships at the Westchester Country Club. Following the straight-set quarterfinal-round victories of the English girls in the singles in the morning, the men took their turn, and Francis X. Shields, George M. Lott Jr., C. Gene Mako and Frank A. Parker swept through to the semifinals of the men's singles in the afternoon, also in straight sets.

Lott set the example by eliminating R. Berkeley Bell, 6—1, 6—3, while Parker, on an adjoining court, was eliminating Jack P. Tidball, 6—1, 6—4. Then Mako put out the conqueror of Stoefen, J. Gilbert Hall, 6—4, 7—5, and Shields finished the blasting by a 6—0, 6—4 victory over Clifford S. Sutter.

Only in the doubles was there any real battling. The women set the example in this, when Elizabeth M. Ryan and Dorothy B. Andrus eliminated Betty M. Nuthall and Muriel Thomas, 8—6, 6—4, while Katherine E. Stammers and Freda James had an even more difficult task to put out Norma Taubele and Jane Sharp. The last-named pair led in every set, and won the second, but persevering tactics by the English players enabled them to come from behind in the first and third, and win by a score of 8—6, 4—6, 7—5.

The play of Shields was the finest of the day. Only once in a while was Sutter able to make headway against the service and hard driving of the Davis Cup star. In the second set a lapse from control by Shields when leading at 4—1 enabled Sutter to come to even terms at 4-all. But two aces, a placement, and an out off service gave Shields a love game, and his volleys enabled him to break through the service of Sutter for the final game, though Sutter's service halted him at match point three times before the game ended.

Mako also used his service with great effect against Hall, though the latter managed to hold his own in this respect, leading at 3—1 in the first set, only to lose the next five games and the set, and also keeping the lead by a slight margin to 5—4, only to have Mako break loose with a series of placements that had Hall helpless, to win the set and match, 6—4, 7—5.

The heavy schedule of George Lott, here and in the nationals, caused him to default in the doubles.

Eastern Lawn-Tennis Championships

Women's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Elizabeth M. Ryan and Dorothy B Andrus defeated Betty Nuthall and Muriel Thomas, 8—6, 6—4.

Katherine Stammers and Freda James defeated Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele, 8—6, 4—6, 7—5.

Men's Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New York, 6—0, 6—4.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, defeated Jack P. Tidball, Hollywood, Calif., 6—1, 6—1.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, 6—4, 7—5.

Men's Doubles—Second Round

Robert Aldridge and William Creavey won from Lott and Lester R. Stoefen by default.

Wilmer M. Hines and Henry J. Prusoff defeated Armand L. Bruneau and William McC. Martin, 7—5, 6—4.

Third Round

Robert A. Millen and George Meyers defeated Aldridge and Creavey, 6—1, 6—1.

Tidball and John McDiarmid defeated Peter Lauck and Frank J. Fodesta, 6—1, 6—0.

C. S. Sutter and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. defeated Victor Hockmeyer and S. F. W. Whilbeck, 6—1, 6—3.

Roderich Menzel and Vernon G. Kirby, defeated Hines and Prusoff, 6—2, 7—9, 6—4.

Frederick J. Perry and Frank H. D. Wilde defeated Ernest H. Sutter and Ramsey Potts Jr., 6—4, 6—4.

Quarterfinal Round

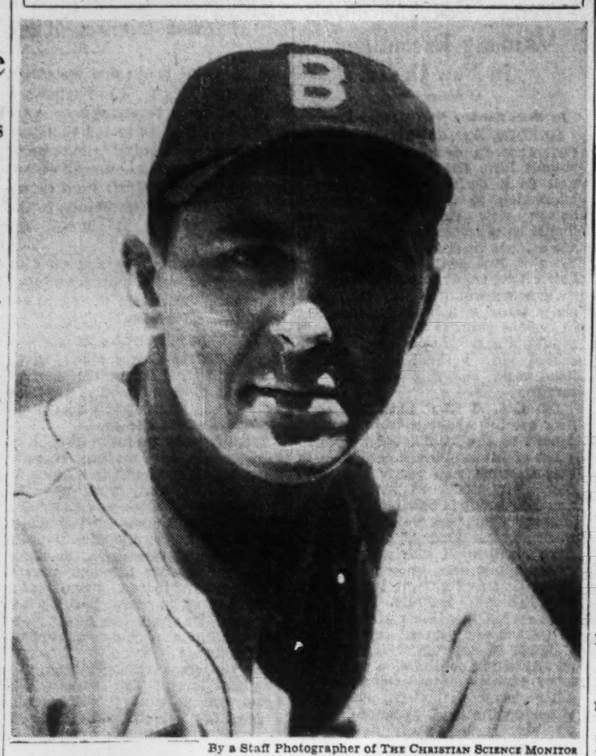
Tidball and McDiarmid defeated Millen and Meyers, 6—3, 6—2.

Menzel and Kirby defeated Sutter and McCauliff, 6—4, 0—6, 6—1.

Bell and Hall defeated Shields and Parker, 10—8, 8—6.

Mako and J. Donald Budge defeated Perry and Wilde, 8—6, 6—1.

A 'Slugger' in the Making



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Julius "Moose" Solters, Boston Red Sox.

H. H. Holbrook Wins Preliminary Shoot

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 31 (AP)—H. H. Holbrook of Sorento, Ill., won the preliminary handicap trapshoot here yesterday, defeating H. G. Trimmer of Detroit, and W. L. Yeaman of Logan, Iowa, in a shoot-off after the three had tied at 96.

Following closely with 95 hits were Frank H. Goeh of Portland, Ore.; Elliott Pugh of Cincinnati, and Joe Heistand of Hillsboro, Ohio. Pugh shot from the 20-yard line and the other two from the 25.

Despite the high breeze, Mrs. R. A. Paddock of Syracuse, N. Y., displayed some fine shooting. She broke 23 targets in each of the first 25 released and smashed the last 25 in a row. The six misses left her with a 94 total from the 18-yard line.

Heistand's 95 ran his cumulative score for the week's shooting to 782 out of 800 regular targets although he has failed to win a major title all week. The mark gave him a long lead in the race for the all-around championship among the hundreds of competitors in this the world series of the trapshooting world.

Mark Arie, of Champaign, Ill., won the doubles target championship by breaking 94 out of 100 clays. Heistand was one target behind. Arie earlier in the week won the champion of champions contest limited to state titleholders.

Art Killam, of St. Louis, in a shoot-off with Phil Mills, of Kansas City, with whom he tied at 90 in the regularly scheduled competition, won the professional doubles championship.

Illinois' five-man team defeated by two targets the Texas team in the state competitions. The Illinois group hit 959 and Texas, with 957, followed in order by Ohio, 952; Georgia, 944; Minnesota, 934; Michigan, 927; Iowa 924 Wisconsin, 922; Nebraska, 918; South Dakota, 913 and Indiana, 909.

Vernon Gomez Wins Twenty-third Game

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	83	43	.659
New York	78	48	.619
Cleveland	64	59	.520
Boston	65	62	.512
St. Louis	56	66	.459
Washington	55	68	.447
Philadelphia	50	70	.417
Chicago	45	80	.360

Results Aug. 30

New York 8, Washington 2.
Detroit 6, Cleveland 1.
Only games scheduled.

Vernon Gomez established himself as the leading pitcher in the major leagues yesterday when he defeated Washington, 8 to 2, for his twenty-third victory of the season and his ninth in succession. He is one up on Dizzy Dean of the St. Louis Cardinals, who has won 22 games. Gomez's mates, the New York Yankees, remained five full contests in back of the American League leaders.

Gomez pitched one of his best games of the year. He yielded only five hits, three of which the Senators used to score their two runs. Sewell's homer accounted for the first, while Manager Joe Cronin's single and Fred Schulte's triple let in the other. Monte Weaver started for the Senators, but didn't last long. The Yanks scored three times in the first and when they rallied again in the third, Weaver was removed. Lou Gehrig made three hits and drove across three runs. Babe Ruth hit a pair of doubles.

The Detroit Tigers maintained their margin over the Yankees yesterday by beating the Cleveland Indians, 6 to 1, but had to come from behind to do it. Monte Pearson blanked the league leaders for six innings in a sensational pitching battle with Carl Fischer. Earl Averill gave Pearson a run to work with in the fourth inning when he hit his twenty-second homer of the season.

But the Tigers would not be denied. In the seventh Bill Rogell started a rally with a single. Another single by Greenberg and a pass to Gerald Walker filled the bases. An infield out and a single by White sent in the two runs. Rogell hit again in the eighth, this time a home run with Goose Goslin on base.

Fischer left the game in the seventh for a pinch hitter. Hogsett finished. Rogell, Greenberg and White each connected with three hits. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	x	8	12	0
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2

Batteries—Gomez and Jorgens; Weaver, McColl and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Weaver. Umpires—Summers and McGowan. Time—1h. 45m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	6	13	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries—Fischer, Hogsett and Cochrane; Pearson, Hudlin, Harder and Berg. Winning pitcher—Fischer. Losing pitcher—Pearson. Umpires—Owens, Geisel and Ormsby. Time—2h.

Everhardus Asks Release

DETROIT, Aug. 31 (AP)—Herman Everhardus, all-American football star at University of Michigan last year, yesterday asked to be released from his contract with the Detroit National Professional Football League team that he might become assistant gridiron coach at Penn State. Cy Huston, general manager of the Detroit club, indicating the request would be granted, said he had telegraphed Everhardus in Chicago wishing him luck. The former Wolverine star, who led the Western Conference in scoring last year with 64 points, is to play with the All-America Stars against the Chicago Bears tonight.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	87	56	.608
Rochester	84	59	.587
Toronto	81	62	.566
Albany	73	70	.510
Buffalo	70	72	.493
Montreal	69	73	.486
Syracuse	57	87	.396
Baltimore	50	92	.352

Results Aug. 30

Newark 11, Albany 0.
Newark 7, Albany 5.
Syracuse 9, Baltimore 3.
Syracuse 9, Baltimore 8.
Rochester 9, Buffalo 6.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	43	24	.642
Seattle	41	26	.612
Hollywood	39	28	.582
Missions	34	33	.507
San Francisco	33	34	.493
Oakland	31	36	.463
Portland	34	43	.388
Sacramento	23	44	.343

Results Aug. 30

Seattle 10, Oakland 3.
Portland 8, Sacramento 7.
Hollywood 19, San Francisco 11.
Missions 8, Los Angeles 0.

Julius Solters Has Makings Of A Great Batter

Is Erratic at Present, but Is Certain to Improve With Experience

By Edwin M. Rumill

"Look at that fellow smack the ball. If he ever 'finds' himself he'll break down fences all over the American League," said Bucky Harris the other day. Harris, you know, is manager of the Boston Red Sox, and the object of this flattering remark was Julius "Moose" Solters, the hard-hitting outfielder whom the Red Sox purchased from the Baltimore club of the International League late last season.

Solters has been a much-talked-of ball player in Boston during the past few weeks, partly because he hits the ball a mile when he connects and partly because he is erratic. Harris admits that the young man isn't the best fielder in the world, especially on ground balls. He also admits that the 190-pound rookie strikes out often in the pinch. But the point is that when Solters does hit, the crack of bat meeting ball can be heard for two blocks. All he needs is experience and more confidence up there at the plate and he will be a great hitter. His fielding, of course, will improve.

A short time ago I talked with this big youngster and when we had finished I left the Red Sox dugout feeling that I had cultivated a valuable friendship. Some day this boy is going to hit his stride and that powerful build of his will punch out many long hits.

"Baseball is my recreation as well as my work," began Solters. "I never could understand, while a kid, why they paid men to play the game. Of course I play seriously. But even then it is still fun.

"I was born in a small town outside of Pittsburgh approximately 25 years ago. Attended high school in my home town, but didn't even consider going further. You see, I had to go to work. During my younger days I always had to work hard, which explains why I have developed so rapidly. I played semi-pro football for a while, but had to give that up when I began to get somewhere in baseball.

"There isn't any secret about my hitting power. I'm a big fellow and naturally can punch the ball pretty hard. Right now I am having my troubles. Every rookie experiences them at some time or another. I swing with my arms and wrists. This swing is more effective, I think, because if the pitcher crosses you up with a slow ball, you still have a chance to change your swing. The fellows who swing their whole body into the pitch can be caught off balance easily.

"Boston is a great baseball town. The fans appreciate good plays and players.

"If the Red Sox hadn't had pitching troubles this year they would be right up there fighting with the Tigers and Yankees for the championship. Give this fellow Harris a bunch of good players and watch him go.

"He isn't so popular right now with some of the fans; but he should be. A number of times he has been criticized for using poor judgment. Yet more often than not it was dumb baseball on the part of the player. The Red Sox have considerable respect for their manager and they have good reason to.

"Take the case of Billy Werber. Werber was throwing away game after game at the start of the season, yet Harris kept him in there, knowing that some day he would settle down and be a sensation. Look at him today. The best third baseman in the league and perhaps both leagues."

Have patience with this fellow Solters. For every game he throws away now, he will win a dozen some day with his hitting. Ask any ball player.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Honoring Baseball's Peter Pan

MAJOR-LEAGUE baseball has produced a number of players who became so popular that a day was set aside for them and named in their honor; but never before in the history of the national game, so far as we know, has there been a player for whom three days have been set aside, as will be the case next Sunday when Boston celebrates Maranville Day. Well do I remember April 19, 1913, when little Rabbit Maranville was given a day in the old Walpole Street grounds. He had been with the Boston Nationals about a year at that time, and his celebrated vest-pocket catch was well known throughout the National League. So popular did the little Peter Pan of baseball prove to be during the next 17 years that the Boston public tendered him his second day on July 26, 1930, and this proved to be just as big a success as the first. In fact, if anything, his popularity had grown. Those who were fortunate enough to attend that day never dreamed that there was still another day coming to the Boston player; but with the announcement that he would return to the Braves next Sunday after having been out the entire season due to an accident in the spring training came the further announcement that that day would be designated as Maranville Day. Unless all signs fail, Maranville Day the Third is going to be just as good as its predecessors. Rabbit Maranville has undoubtedly had his superiors as far as baseball playing goes; but he has proved to be one of the most popular players the game has known, and well deserves all the honors which have been showered upon him. We would even go so far as to say that Maranville Day IV is quite possible.

* * *

No Credit for Breaking a Record

Notice from Stockholm that a recheck has shown that when Ben B. Eastman, former Stanford University star, broke the world's 880-yard record at Princeton, N. J., last June, they failed to have timers at the 800-meter mark, and, therefore, the time which was credited to him the previous day did not really exist, is to be regretted. As 800 meters are about five yards short of 880 yards, there can be no question but what the Pacific coast star covered that distance in better than record time, since his half-mile mark equaled the world record for the shorter distance, which was made by Tom Hampson of Great Britain at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1932. Under the circumstances, all that can really be done is to give Eastman a share in the 800-meter record; but what his real record should be will never be known. It is too bad that the Princeton authorities did not have the necessary timers at the 800-meter as well as at the 880-yard mark; but probably no one connected with the meet was expecting to see either of the two world records for those two distances bettered. It was the one-mile record that they were paying attention to, with Glenn V. Cunningham and William R. Bonthron trying for it. Cunningham got what he was after, and Eastman surprised all hands by going the famous University of Kansas star one better by breaking two, one of which he will never get. It is also too bad that the 1500-meter mark of 3m. 51.2s., made by Luigi Beccali of Italy in the 1932 Olympic Games, and the one-mile record of 4m. 7.6s., made by Jack E. Lovelock of Oxford University at Princeton in 1933, were not offered for approval. Although they had been bettered before the congress met, they should, it seems to me, have been accepted as of the dates made, so that their makers might be given recognition in the record book.

* * *

Rowe Fails in His Quest

Schoolboy Rowe of the Detroit Tigers failed to establish a new American League consecutive victory record, Wednesday, when the Athletics drove him from the box. He had already tied the mark held by Joe Wood, Walter Johnson and Lefty Grove, and it looked as if he were going to pass it; but, as so often happens, one of the weaker teams in the league rose up and smashed his ambition. Rowe is young yet, and we shall not be at all surprised to find him accomplishing his ambition in some future year. To equal the record, as he has, in his second year in the majors is certainly glory enough.

French-Canadian Wins P. G. A. Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 31—Jules Huot, of the Kent Golf Links, Quebec, added the Canadian Professional Golfers' Association championship to the Quebec open crown that he won last week, here yesterday, when he finished the 72-hole competition six strokes in front of his nearest rival, Lex Robson of Toronto Islington, a former champion.

Huot set the pace throughout the three-day tourney, sharing the lead with Robert Borthwick of Toronto St. Andrews at the end of 18 holes and with Robson at the end of the first two rounds. He and Robson were paired together for the final 36 holes and Huot gained a stroke lead on the morning round and drew away into a safe lead by gaining six on the first nine of the last round.

Huot twice equaled the course record with 68's, in the first and fourth rounds, slipping to 73 in the second and a par 70 in the third. He is the first French-Canadian to win the title. Willie Lamb, winner for the last three years, was fifth. The scores of the leaders:

		Total
Jules Huot, Quebec	141 138	279
Lex Robson, Islington	141 144	285
R. M. Alston, Chaudiere	142 146	288
George Elder, Whitlock	148 141	289
Willie Lamb, Lambton	144 146	290
Arthur Hulbert, Thornhill	148 143	291
Rob't Cunningham, Royal York	143 148	291
Redvers Mackenzie, Elm Ridge	145 146	291
Gordon Brydson, Mississauga	145 146	291
William Kerr, Toronto Hunt	148 144	292

Brazilian Clipper Returns to Florida

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 31 (AP)—The Brazilian Clipper, America's latest bid for South American trade, rode idly at its moorings today after clipping the flying time between Buenos Aires and Miami from seven to five days.

The 19-ton flying boat also brought Rio de Janeiro within four days' flight of Florida when it dropped down to Biscayne Bay late yesterday, ending a 15,000-mile initial flight.

Aboard the plane were newspaper executives who made the round trip to gain a better understanding of Caribbean and South American activities and ideas. Many left immediately by plane for their homes; the others started north today. The Brazilian Clipper bridged the 1900 miles of sea between Port of Spain, Trinidad, and Miami, in daylight, leaving at 4:10 a. m. and landing at 5:14 p. m.

Cumberland Team Wins In 13th to Even Series

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—By winning the second game, the Cumberland (Md.) nine evened the American Legion world's baseball series at Comiskey Park here yesterday. It defeated the New Orleans (La.) team, 4 to 3, in 13 innings. The final battle will be staged today.

A single to center with the bases filled, delivered by Walter Hoewat, center fielder, ended the contest. Fleming, pitcher, who beat out a hit to deep short to start the attack, scored the winning run when Hoewat connected. This was the first defeat in 19 games for New Orleans, which won the title two years ago. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
C'm'bl'd	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	7	2
N. Orl'ns	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	5

Batteries—Fleming and Lewis for Cumberland; Danna and Dantonio for New Orleans. Umpires—Sears (National) and Hildebrand (American).

Japanese Victory Expected

HONOLULU, T. H., Aug. 31 (AP)—A prediction that Japan would win the swimming championships at the Berlin Olympics in 1936 was made here yesterday by Robert J. Kiphuth, coach of the American swimming stars returning home after an invasion of the Orient. Kiphuth was interviewed during an overnight stop aboard the Tatsuta Maru. While in Japan Kiphuth and the American swimmers studied the Japanese crawl, but Kiphuth said yesterday he was convinced it had no outstanding advantage over the American crawl.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	79	46	.632
Chicago	74	50	.597
St. Louis	73	51	.589
Boston	64	60	.516
Pittsburgh	59	64	.480
Brooklyn	54	68	.443
Philadelphia	46	76	.377
Cincinnati	45	79	.363

Results Aug. 30

No games scheduled.

Vineyard Haven Retains Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDGARTOWN, Mass., Aug. 31—Scoring 43½ points in the eight races sailed, Vineyard Haven Yacht Club successfully defended its national junior yachting championship title and the Sears Yacht Cup off here yesterday. Eastern Point and Pequot tied for second place with 41¼ points.

Dunhill International

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Dunhill International has notified the New York Stock Exchange that it has disposed of its entire holdings in Alfred Dunhill, Ltd., of London, by the recent sale of 60,000 ordinary shares of capital stock of the latter.

New York Reserve Bank

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—The statement of condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Aug. 29 shows a ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined 72.8 per cent, unchanged from last week.

Sporting Around the Hub

APPARENTLY George V. Brown, representing the Henry G. Lapham interests at the meeting with New York, and the Boston & Maine interests in regard to the Boston Garden, yesterday, is not pleased Much time has been spent preparing the way for consummation of a deal whereby the Boston Garden and Boston Arena would be merged; and, just when it was believed (by Brown) to be ready for completion, a small technicality that should have been ironed out quite some time ago, has forced another postponement. Further delay may go beyond the patience of the Lapham interests.

* * *

"Rabbit" Maranville couldn't wait until tomorrow to arrive in Boston. He is scheduled to reach here today, or rather tonight, at 7:45 p. m. The head committee in charge of "Maranville Day" will meet him at the Huntington Avenue station and from there they will go directly to the Hotel Touraine, the headquarters of the committee. "Maranville Day" is Sunday at Braves Field. A doubleheader between the Phillies and Braves is scheduled.

* * *

The Monitor baseball team was eliminated from the championship playoffs of the Boston Park Department last night when it lost to the Boston & Maine team, 11 to 1. Faulty fielding was responsible for the one-sided defeat.

* * *

George Marshall, owner of the Boston Redskins professional football team, gave the local sport writers a grand day out at Rosebud Gardens in Wayland yesterday, the training quarters for his husky squad. The scribes watched the Redskins' workout in the afternoon and then played a baseball game which ended in a 10-all tie.

* * *

Joe Fay of Woodland, former Holy Cross golf captain, won the class A Commonwealth Country Club open handicap 18-hole medal play tournament with a gross score of 72. A field of 177 comprised the two-day total of entries.

* * *

Two-day M. G. A. open tournament at Pocasset starts today.

* * *

Deborah Verry, Kitansett golfer, won the field day tournament of the Cape Cod Women's Four-Ball League with a card of 84-78 at Woods Hole yesterday. After the tournament an election of officers was held, and the results follow: Mrs. W. P. Arnold of Oyster Harbor, president; Mrs. A. H. Markwald of Woods Hole, vice-president, and May Kennedy of Oyster Harbor, secretary-treasurer.

Scamp Wins Final Race

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 31 (AP)—Once again pulling up from behind on the final leg, scamp, skippered by Johannes Schlott, won the final race of the Atlantic coast championship series off Black Rock Harbor today and brought the title back to Pequot, where it was held in 1932. By repeating his victory of Wednesday, Schlott won the three-race series with a total of 22 points, three points better than George Franklin, who sailed Solera of Cold Spring Harbor. Solera was third in the final race, while Sirocco, defending the championship for Black Rock, finished seventh and fell to fourth position for the series. Bob Bavier Jr. skippered his new Rochelle yacht, Frolic, home in second position in the race and third in the series with 17 points.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	43	20	.683
Chattanooga	34	24	.586
Nashville	32	31	.508
Memphis	31	33	.484
Knoxville	28	30	.483
Atlanta	29	33	.468
Birmingham	23	35	.397
Little Rock	23	37	.383

Results Aug. 30

Chattanooga 8, Nashville 1.
Chattanooga 5, Nashville 0.
Atlanta 1, Knoxville 0.
Birmingham 9, Little Rock 2.
Memphis 3, New Orleans 2.

Pearce Protests Postponement

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 31 (AP)—The world's professional sculling race between Bobby Pearce of Hamilton, Ont., and Bill Miller of Philadelphia, scheduled for today, was indefinitely postponed, but only after strenuous protests by Pearce.

Rainbow Holds Lead as Yachts Continue Tests

Weetamoe Owner Offers His Boat's Canvas to Contending Candidates

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31 (AP)—Rainbow entered the home stretch of the final trials to select an America's Cup defender today with her sail locker enriched through the sporting instincts of Frederick H. Prince, owner of Weetamoe, eliminated from the trials last week. Prince offered the use of Weetamoe's canvas to both the surviving defense candidates, Rainbow and Yankee of Boston.

Harold S. Vanderbilt, managing owner of Rainbow, promptly accepted several pieces of canvas, including a big Genoa jib, from Weetomoe's wardrobe. Rainbow, although constructed this year, has been competing without a new main sail. She has been using the canvas employed by Enterprise, successful defender of 1930, to a large extent although she is known as the boat supported by "seventeen millionaires." Yankee's afterguard did not avail itself of Prince's offer although she was financed with the utmost difficulty and did not receive adequate financial support until she had piled up an imposing string of victories. It has been said of the Boston boat that she came to Newport with a shoe string for a main sheet.

Rainbow scored her second successive victory over Yankee yesterday in the final trials to select a defender of the America's Cup, outsailing the Boston sloop by 2m. 21s., over a 30-mile triangular course. The victory left Rainbow holding a 2-to-1 lead over her only rival in the final trials. Yankee won the first meeting, but now has run into two defeats in a row.

Harold S. Vanderbilt, skipper of Rainbow, virtually won today's race before the starting signal. He had Yankee in a pocket from which her pilot, Charles Francis Adams, was unable to escape and Yankee trailed Rainbow over the line by about a boat length.

Adams tried vainly to get to windward of Rainbow and the boats engaged in a luffing match which left Yankee with no way on her and her opponent running free. Soon after the start Rainbow had a very comfortable lead and the positions of the rivals did not change greatly throughout the balance of the race.

The race was sailed over a 30-mile triangle in a northerly breeze which was measured at 14 knots at the start and 13 at the finish. The race committee intended the first 10-mile leg as a broad reach; but Adams, in his fight to get to windward of Rainbow carried Yankee and his opponent so high on the course that both were able to use spinnakers running down to the mark. This maneuver enabled the Boston boat to whittle down a small part of Rainbow's lead, for she has quite consistently shown she is faster before the wind than the Vanderbilt boat. The summary:

Start, 10:40 Standard; Course, 30-mile Triangle; Breeze, 14 to 13 Knots, North by East to North

Yachts and skippers	Time Finish	Time Elapsed
Rainbow, H. S. Vanderbilt	2:19:18	3:39:18
Yankee, C. F. Adams	2:21:39	3:41:39

British Women Golfers Sailing for Montreal

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—A team of British women golfers today sailed for Montreal to meet a Canadian side at Toronto, Sept. 15, challenge the United States for the Curtis Cup and play in the Canadian and United States national championships.

Doris Chambers heads the invaders as captain and manager. The others are young Pamela Barton, Diana Fishwick, Mrs. George Coats, Molly Gourlay, Wanda Morgan, Diana Plumpton and Mrs. J. B. Walker.

The Curtis Cup matches will be played at the Chevy Chase Club outside Washington, D. C., Sept. 27 and 28.

Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare is captain of the American team. The other members are: Virginia Van Wie, the national champion; Maureen Orcutt, Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Mrs. Louis D. Cheney, Charlotte Glutting, Lucille Robinson, Mrs. Anielia Goldthwaite and Marion Miley.

The United States won the cup in England two years ago.

Noyes Wins Golf Medal

PARAMUS, N. J., Aug. 31 (AP)—Sidney W. Noyes Jr. of Ardsley, N. Y., one-time Yale golf team member, won the qualifying medal in the sixteenth renewal of the Arcola Country Club's invitation tournament yesterday with a 74, three over par. Given the advantage of a calm afternoon following a windy morning during which scores skyrocketed, Noyes shot a shaky 38 on the out nine with a par equaling 36 coming home to lead the field by two strokes. Four former winners made the first flight of 16, but Charles C. Clare, former Connecticut state champion and 1933 winner, found himself on the outside looking in. Matched cards gave championship places to but two of the six who reported 79's and Clare was not one of these.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	78	55	.586
Columbus	71	64	.526
Milwaukee	72	63	.533
Indianapolis	70	65	.519
Louisville	69	66	.511
Toledo	64	72	.471
St. Paul	60	75	.444
Kansas City	56	80	.412

Results Aug. 30

Toledo 16, Kansas City 5.
Milwaukee 5, Columbus 2.
Only games.

Golf Championship Will Be Radiocast

ROLAND WINGATE, professional at The Country Club, will broadcast progress of the national amateur golf championship 15 minutes at noon and 15 minutes at night over local radio network the first three days of the tournament, according to Walter A. Carl, in charge of the club publicity.

Beginning Thursday and through Friday, the news accounts will travel over a national hookup. Saturday morning he will follow the final match and describe the play shot by shot over the national circuit and Saturday afternoon his voice will extend to other nations by short wave.

Cartier Visitors See Montreal's Journals, Hear About Fishing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Aug. 31—Delegates attending the Jacques Cartier quadricentennial celebration visited the French and English newspapers here this morning. They were entertained at luncheon by the city at the Chalet, on the summit of Mount Royal, and were then driven to historic places in the city.

This evening there will be a dinner of the Franco-American committee in the Ritz Carlton Hotel, while the St. Jean Baptiste Society will dine at the Cercle Universitaire. These dinners will be attended by members of the delegations, after which they will proceed to the Chalet restaurant in Lafontaine Park, where a concert and fireworks display will be given.

One of the incidents which appears to have made an impression on the visiting delegates from France to Canada for the Cartier celebrations was the sight of the scores of fishing schooners which welcomed the delegation at Gaspé, Que.

It will probably come as a surprise to many who have followed Cartier's course along the St. Lawrence River to Montreal, that nearly 39,500 vessels and boats are used by Canada's commercial fishermen. Their value is placed at $12,400,000. If carrying smacks, scows and barges were to be added, the total number of craft used last year in catching and landing the country's production of fish and shellfish would easily top the 40,000 mark, and the value would approximate $16,000,000.

Unfavorable world markets have checked the expansion of the Canadian fish industry in the past few years, but it is significant of the gradual change for the better that the size of the Canadian fishing fleet last year was larger than in 1932. The gain in the number of fishing boats used in 1933 was due chiefly to a further increase in the use of gasoline boats, both in the sea fisheries and in the inland fisheries.

Sea fishing is the preponderant sources of the fishery wealth of Canada. Inland fisheries, however, make a valuable contribution to the food supply of the inland provinces and figures, as well, in the export trade of the dominion. Commercial fisheries in the inland waters are found mainly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, though smaller revenues are derived from inland fishing in New Brunswick, Quebec, and the Yukon.

Where to Dine

Tea Rooms of Distinction
Where You Will Find Delicious Food Thoughtfully Served
IN DENVER, COLORADO
Blue Parrot Inn
1716-30 BROADWAY
IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Le Petit Gourmet
619 NO. MICHIGAN
IN OAK PARK, ILLINOIS
Blue Parrot Patio
1120 WESTGATE

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
Adams House
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
John T. Adams, Proprietor Estab. 1895
Full Course Dinners, 75c and up
Also a la Carte Service
Chicken, Steak and Fish Dinners
Baked Stuffed and Broiled Live Lobsters a Specialty.
Beautiful Harbor View
Will Remain Open Through Sunday, Nov. 25

SALEM WILLOWS, MASS.
SALEM WILLOWS, MASS.
COME TO Swenbeck's
Our Twenty-Fifth Anniversary
Old Fashioned Shore Dinners 75c to $1.50
Ocean Breezes, while you eat.
Phone Salem 2052

GLOUCESTER, MASS.
THE WHITE GULL
Chicken, Steak, Fish and Lobster Dinners
A La Carte Service
67 Essex Ave., Gloucester. Mass. Tel. 1148-M

MIDDLEBORO, MASS.
THE HOMESTEAD
Built in 1695
Waffles a Specialty
Antiques
Route 28, Middleboro, Mass.
Edith Hudson, Prop.

FITCHBURG, MASS.
Mayflower Restaurant
586 MAIN STREET
Excellent Food at Reasonable Prices

Amusements

LABOR DAY WEEK STARTS WED SEPT. 5-6-7-8
TOPSFIELD FAIR
NEWBURYPORT TURNPIKE - ROUTE 1
ZACCHINI the HUMAN PROJECTILE
SHOT FROM A CANNON
CIRCUS FEATURE - TWICE DAILY
AIRPLANE MEET - MOTORCYCLE RACES SATURDAY
BABY & FLOWER SHOWS - HORSE RACING - BIG AGRICULTURAL SHOWS
BIG NIGHT SHOWS - FIREWORKS -
50¢ ADMITS TO ALL

NEW YORK, N. Y.
OPENING NEXT MONDAY NIGHT
D'OYLY CARTE GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
OPERA COMPANY from London
First Week, Mon. to Wed., "The Gondoliers." Thurs. to Sat., "Cox and Box," followed by "The Pirates of Penzance." Wed. Mat. 83c to $2.20 Sat. Mat. $1.10 to $2.75. Eves. $1.10 to $3.30 including tax—SEATS NOW.
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave.

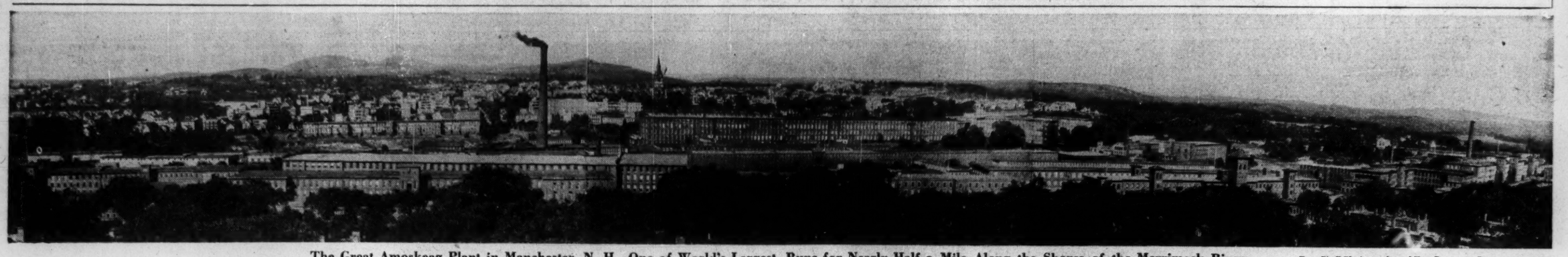
CARDIFF, WALES
Howell's
THE CARDIFF STORE
Fashions
Furnishings
Fabrics
and Groceries
Motor Showrooms and Garage
JAMES HOWELL & CO., Ltd.
ST. MARY STREET

CROYDON, ENGLAND
LECTURE POSTERS
6 ft. 8 in. by 10 ft.
Supplied in Any Colour or Quantity at 3/- Each
SCOTT'S POSTER SERVICE
19 Tamworth Rd., CROYDON

CROYDON, ENGLAND
Allders Ltd
The Store that is always Interesting
Is Also Always the House for
WOMEN'S WEAR
and
HOME FURNISHING
NORTH END AND GEORGE ST.
CROYDON, ENGLAND

RUSSELL & BROMLEY
EXCLUSIVE • HIGH • GRADE • SHOES
Branches at:
Bedford, Broadstairs, Bromley, Clacton, Croydon, Ealing, Eastbourne, Guildford, Herne Bay, Leytonstone, Margate, St. Leonards, Sevenoaks, Southampton, Streatham, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, Etc., Etc.

Chief Activities of Many a New England City Revolve About Its Cotton Mills



The Great Amoskeag Plant in Manchester, N. H., One of World's Largest, Runs for Nearly Half a Mile Along the Shores of the Merrimack River — By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

South the First To Feel Shock Of Big Textile Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

letter of the law there will not be any serious damage from the strike.

But it is equally obvious that the Administration has no objection to punishment of such operators as have continued to pay sub-standard wages and in other respects defied the intent of the Recovery Act.

New England Prepares To Meet Strike Orders

New England, as it looks forward to the scheduled textile industry walkout tomorrow, remembers with some misgivings the costly Lawrence textile strike of 1912. The present situation, however, lacks the same tenseness and foreboding air present in Lawrence 22 years ago, it is pointed out, and prospects for compromise are now much greater. There also is still considerable difference of opinion on the exact number to be affected, some believing that only a portion of the district's 150,000 workers will take action.

Manufacturers, in contrast with earlier announcements, appear to be determined to keep open despite the strike. Some still point to overstocked shelves, though, and say a strike actually would have little immediate effect on manufacturing.

The executive committee's order for the silk, rayon, and woolen workers to "stand by," although not wholly unexpected, added some apprehension, for a strike of these workers might add about 100,000 to those involved in New England.

While shop owners reiterated their intention to continue operations, union groups prepared to meet to work out further organization plans. Mr. Joseph Sylvia, strike director in New England, said a meeting also is planned at the regional headquarters in Pawtucket, R. I.

Burlington, Vt., but recently recovered from a six-weeks strike, may be the first to go out in New England, the Associated Press says. Workers there may walk out tomorrow morning, according to Mr. Louis J. Guillmet.

Massachusetts probably will be affected more widely, while Maine where the employees are said to oppose the strike, most likely will feel it the least.

The problem of caring for needy strikers in case the walkout outlasts union resources remains unsolved. In fact Massachusetts ERA headquarters reports that not only have there been no special preparations for such a load increase, as would be necessary, but that the usual September fund allotment had not even been received at a late hour today. This may mean, of course, it is pointed out, that Washington is discussing the strike relief situation and may include special instruction with dispatch of next month's money.

Police meanwhile were carefully watching known Communists and "red" agitators in New England, in order to be prepared to cooperate with both union leaders and employers in precluding radical demonstrations.

South Prepares to Meet Its Greatest Strike Yet

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 31 (AP)—An aggressive South, not unused to picket lines, armed guards and business upheaval which accompany labor unrest, girded itself today for what promised to be the greatest strike in its history.

Two classes of persons most directly interested, aside from the manufacturers and the strikers themselves, looked upon the prospect as one verging on disaster.

They were the business men, who foresee a loss of the substantial gains they have made in the last 18 months, and the nonunion, nonsympathizing textile workers. Of the latter, some saw their jobs go glimmering against their will, while others, determined to remain at work, feared the clashes their decision might bring.

At conservative estimate, 500,000 in the Carolinas alone found themselves vitally affected by the call for the starting of the strike at 11:30 p. m. Saturday. This is exclusive of additional thousands who would feel the indirect force of the walk-out through its effect on general business.

Macon Mill Men Assailed

MACON, Ga., Aug. 31 (AP)—Officials of the Payne Mill, whose employees are on strike here with textile workers at three other local plants, were rescued from threatening strikers early today by sheriff's deputies after a demonstration at the mill gate.

The total of strikers today amounted to several hundred but there were no accurate figures available. In other parts of Georgia, where it is estimated there are 65,000 textile workers, preparations went forward to heed the general strike call.

Georgia Mills Optimistic

ATLANTA, Aug. 31 (AP)—Executives of seven of the nine textile mills located in the Atlanta area said today they had talked with their employees and were of the opinion the workers would not join in the general strike. The executives of the other mills said they expected to continue operations.

Meanwhile, Mr. George L. Googe, southern representative of the A. F. of L., conferred with leaders from Mississippi and Alabama about the strike call.

Paterson Ready to Join

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 31 (AP)—Leaders of Paterson's 30,000 silk workers prepared today for a call to join the cotton textile workers in a strike.

Mr. Eli Keller, youthful leader of the Associated Silk Workers, said he had been instructed to organize the strike here.

Newark Workers Prepare

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31 (AP)—Plans for a state-wide strike of 30,000 cotton garment industry workers in conjunction with the proposed walkout of the Amalgamated and International Unions of the trade in New York have been perfected by the United Women's Garment Workers Union, it was announced yesterday.

Kentucky Mills Hopeful

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 31 (AP)—Officials of the two textile mills in Kentucky, at Louisville and Maysville, said that their plants would not be affected by the textile workers' strike, despite claims by union leaders in Washington that 1200 workers would be affected in the State.

Looks Dark in Connecticut

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 31 (AP)—A total of 34,000 persons in Connecticut would be thrown out of work by a general strike in the textile industry, 100 plants would be affected and 26,000 employees would stay away from the mills at once, it was estimated here today.

What the Strike Means

Washington, Aug. 31

By the Associated Press

HERE is the statistical picture of the cotton textile walkout as drawn by the United Textile Workers' strike committee, a picture disputed in part by some of the mill owners affected:

Workers involved, 425,000.
Workers and dependents affected, 1,250,000.
Number of mills, 1281.
Average per capita weekly wage of workers, $10.86.
Headquarters: Washington, in charge of Francis J. Gorman; New England, Pawtucket, R. I., in charge of Horace A. Riviere; New York Cohoes, in charge of Joseph R. White; Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Philadelphia, in charge of William F. Kelly, South, Greenville, S. C., in charge of John Peel.

The number of cotton textile workers by states: Alabama 25,000, Arkansas 600, Connecticut 10,000, Georgia 55,000, Illinois 1200 Indiana 700, Kentucky 1200, Maryland 1900, Massachusetts 71,000, Michigan 200, Mississippi 2300, New Hampshire 14,000, New Jersey 5000, New York 5800. North Carolina 92,000, Pennsylvania 8000, Rhode Island 20,000, South Carolina 70,000, Tennessee 8000, Texas 4500, Virginia 7700, others 13,000.

Fess Sees Danger In Dictatorship Trend in America

Ohio Senator Warns of Power 'Rubber' Congress Gives to Roosevelt

FINDLAY, Ohio, Aug. 31 (AP)—Senator Simeon D. Fess (R) of Ohio, one of the most outspoken critics of the New Deal, sees danger in what he calls the Roosevelt Administration's "trend toward dictatorship."

The senior and Republican Senator from Ohio, in the first of his general election campaign appearances, told a Hancock County party picnic last night:

"All that now remains to make it a complete dictatorship is for Congress to give the Executive power to declare war, which a rubber Congress would be glad to do if he (President Roosevelt) requests it."

This trend he cited as "among the dangerous involvements" of the Administration program, listing as others executive control of the currency and tariff making.

Such control, he said, "is to be extended to include the banking agencies of the country, where he now has complete control through purchase of controlled stock of the entire banking system of the country."

"Few people," he argued, "can realize the extent . . . to which the Administration has already gone. The great significance is not only the extent but the number of steps that have already been taken, beginning with Congress responding to the request of the President for control over agriculture, to be followed by the second request for control over industry. . . . These steps, taken as temporary measures, have now been demanded by the President to be made permanent, with additional authority to make the control complete and absolute."

In conclusion Senator Fess asserted, "Talk about Congress having power to repeal its orders of abdication is silly so long as Congress is filled with new-deal 'yes men.'"

Germany Wants Debt Reduction

(Continued from Page 1)

its debts should be cancelled; but neither is practically realizable. A year ago it might have been possible to have reached a compromise by creditors of the State taking more of Germany's goods and reducing Germany's debt to them, but today this is impossible owing to conditions having deteriorated in Germany's trade balance. But, in Dr. Schacht's opinion, if an international agreement along the lines suggested could be achieved, then the greatest hindrance to world recovery would be removed.

Germany would then automatically obtain goods and credits, thus helping it to maintain its normal purchasing power in world markets. In such case credits would liquidate themselves out, serving as the indispensable bridge for goods exchange between peoples of the world.

'Reich Bankruptcy' Protested by Basel

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 31 (AP)—Officials of the Bank for International Settlements today began drafting a stiff protest to Germany against yesterday's speech of Dr Hjalmar Schacht, acting Minister of Economics and president of the Reichsbank, in which he proposed an absolute moratorium.

Authorties said they considered his speech "a virtual declaration of the bankruptcy of the Reich."

Financial authorities said they were not surprised at Dr. Schacht's declaration and that they had expected it to follow the partial moratorium Germany declared June 14.

Prospects in Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 31 (AP)—Mr. Ike Robinton, organizer for the United Textile Workers of America, said today two-thirds of the cotton mill employees in the State would answer the national strike call Saturday night.

Total Relief Bill In U. S. Swelled To $1,340,000,000

Gill of FERA Reveals Need for More Funds; CWA Not Counted

LAKE CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Aug. 31 (AP)—The nation's total public unemployment relief bill from Jan. 1, 1933 to June, 1934, amounted to approximately $1,340,000,000. This estimate of relief costs, financed by the Federal and State and local Governments, was given tonight by Mr. Corrington Gill, Assistant Federal Emergency Relief Administrator.

In an address before a joint conference of the Governmental Research Association and the American Political Science Association, Mr. Gill said the $1,340,000,000 total was exclusive of the Civil Works Administration and that the Federal Government had contributed $840,000,000 as its share.

All told, Mr. Gill said, the Federal Government had advanced $1,231,000,000 to the emergency relief organization from the middle of May, 1933, to the present time. Of this amount $1,100,000,000 has been granted to states and the balance, Mr. Gill reported, will have been exhausted by the end of next month.

More Funds Needed

"It will then become necessary for the President to transfer to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration additional funds under the Emergency Appropriation Act authorized by the last Congress," he said.

In discussing means by which state and local units are raising their share of the relief costs, Gill asserted:

"You may have heard statements to the effect that the insistence of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for state and local contributions has brought about an enormous increase in public debt; that it is consuming the bulk of liquor revenue; that it is responsible for the diversion of large proportions of the automobile revenue; that it is responsible for the sales tax movement. Careful investigation reveals that most of these statements are grossly inaccurate.

Lets States Decide

"Let me state definitely that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration has never indorsed one method of raising relief funds as against another.

"What I am particularly anxious to avoid is the impression that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration is bringing pressure to bear upon states to adopt certain specific revenue measures, for example, the sales tax.

"The pressure for relief funds, so far as I am aware, is not different from any other demand for revenue. We tell a state the amount we expect it to contribute and that state can choose any method it desires. If it adopts a sales tax, or diverts gasoline money, or sells bonds, it is because it wishes to meet its revenue needs in that way."

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Sept. 2

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. WBXAA, 49.34m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

HONOLULU, T. H.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., Hawaiian time, KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

NEW YORK CITY—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Endorsement..?

Ours is the confidence of three generations. Try Champion Laundering and Dry Cleansing.

The Champion Laundry Est. 1885

452 to 456 WEST 55TH ST.

New York Telephone Columbus 5-8164
Long Island Telephone Stillwell 4-8764

Textile Factions Agreed on Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

answered and expressed the determination of the industry to stand flatly behind the NRA code as it is and to accede to none of Labor's demands.

Lack of Frankness Blamed

Mr. Nathaniel Mitchell, industrial counsel, and a man enjoying the confidence of both Labor and the manufacturers to an unusual extent, emphatically attributes the cause of this crisis to the lack of unreservedly frank dealings between Labor and employer, to subterfuges and to mutual but traditional distrust between the leaders of both sides.

The veil of distrust created by lack of frankness fell between Labor and Capital when Mr. Sloan refused to negotiate in Washington this week with the union leaders, and made inevitable the greatest industrial conflict of the New Deal, despite the presence of points of obvious agreement. Complete honesty between employers and employees is, in the opinion of Mr. Mitchell, the common denominator that would wipe out industrial warfare.

Certainly distrust is at the root of the manufacturers' approach to the present controversy, a distrust either reflected in some of their own practices or based upon past performances of the union leaders.

Manufacturers Charge Hold-Up

The Sloan group in New England sincerely believes the strike is a holdup, with the workers, the public and the manufacturers being dragooned into furthering the personal and financial ambitions of Mr. Thomas F. McMahon, president of the union, and Mr. Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the strike committee.

These manufacturers go still further and maintain that the union leaders are concerned with only one of their five demands and that is the one calling for recognition of the union. They are also persuaded that if that demand were accorded, the union leaders would abondon their other requests and call the strike off. There is then a tendency on the part of the present industrial leadership to center attack upon the objectives and personalities of these two men.

One member of the Cotton Institute told this writer that the present strike is only an effort to put the union on a paying basis. The union has grown from a membership of 60,000 members a year ago to 300,000 today, and it was this manufacturer's conviction that the device of a strike was hit upon to build up the union and collect dues from both new members and from those whose accounts are in arrears.

Doubt About Workers' Response

Thus the industry appears to have submitted to a doctrine of inactivity, in the certitude that the workers would soon detect the alleged ruse being practiced upon them and repudiate the Gorman-McMahon leadership.

Even now there is manifest the firm conviction that the rank and file of the textile workers, always undisciplined hitherto, will discharge their duty to the union by remaining on strike for a week or so and then return to work allowing the strike to fizzle out.

This interpretation of the issue coupled with the fact of low prices and the presence of other factors that would be advantaged by curtailed production, seem to have induced most of the manufacturers to disregard the majority of labor's demands as mere subterfuges.

Yet honeycombing this wall of apparent irreconcilability are many spots sympathetic to labor and to compromise. To some manufacturers, of whom Mr. C. F. Broughton, president of the Wamsutta Mills in New Bedford, is typical, the operation of the textile code has proved disillusioning.

Mr. Broughton, who is also a member of the Massachusetts Textile Labor Relations Board, revealed to this writer a disposition to meet the issues of the present situation with complete honesty, a willingness to drop partisan arrogance and see in the present situation that "right" was not the exclusive possession of either side.

He admitted that the code has failed to equalize costs, that competitive abuses have crept in and that industry generally would benefit by any development that would effectively recapture the original intent of the code, which was to equalize costs. In his analysis of the situation, one of the principal faults has been with the existing arbitration machinery, which, he declares, has lacked sufficient teeth to stem the tide of accumulating grievances that have at last burst all restraint.

Seeds Sown in South

Mr. Broughton would be willing to concede to labor and to the consumer a representative on all the arbitration boards under the textile code, in order that both the worker and the public might be in a position to stop grievances before they reached the present dimensions.

Mr. Broughton is one of many manufacturers discovered in Fall River, Pawtucket and New Bedford who believe the workers have some basis for their complaints. While they do not blame the southern mill owners quite so directly as does labor, they declare the seeds of the present situation were sown in the South, where innumerable devices allegedly were resorted to in order to circumvent the intent of the code.

The South, long accustomed to paying low wages and operating with a 54 to 70-hour week, discovered that the code necessitated an excessively burdensome addition to its cost of production. The resort of a group of southern mills allegedly was to introduce the "stretch-out" system whereby each man is forced to operate an ever-increasing number of machines. In addition this same group of mills is accused of destroying the differentials that existed between the various classifications of workers, thus tending to make the minimum wage become in practice the maximum.

Those who allege that the nullifying of the code began in the South hold that this culpable group of mills was the grit in the oil, which threw the whole textile recovery machinery out of gear. The practices allegedly spread among some of the northern mills, and in the last six months has caused as chaotic market conditions for both industry and labor as existed before the code.

Thus Labor has in those manufacturers who have been penalized by southern competition or who conscientiously stand for honest observance of the spirit of the code, powerful allies in the pending negotiations. They are apt to listen sympathetically to any proposal for the stabilization of the industry or to bring forward an alternative proposal that will largely appease Labor.

FLY UNITED AIR LINES

If you are one of those who value time, you just can't afford to overlook travel by air. A recent survey showed that 75% of 864 corporations bought air transportation for their executives. Air travel is not only fast, but clean and interesting

Typical Flights

CALIFORNIA to NEW YORK 18¾ Hrs. — 3 Flights Daily Each Way
CHICAGO to NEW YORK 4 5-6 Hrs. — 9 Flights Daily Each Way
CALIFORNIA to CHICAGO 13½ Hrs.
LOS ANGELES to SEATTLE 8½ Hrs.
KANSAS CITY to CLEVELAND 5 2-3 Hrs.
CHICAGO to PHILADELPHIA 4¾ Hrs.

3-miles-a-minute multi-colored Boeing planes . . Wasp engines . . 2 Pilots . . Every proved aid to aerial navigation . . Expert ground crews . . Reclining chairs for rest or sleep . . Stewardess service.

For tickets and information call United Air Lines ticket offices or Hotels; Postal and Western Union Offices and Leading Travel Bureaus.

70,000,000 Miles Flying Experience

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
Back Bay Section of Boston

Regent Garage
Formerly State Garage
16-18 Stoneholm St., off Norway St
Packard Limousines with liveried chauffeurs for hire by hour or trip. KEN 5500

"Join us at Johnson's"
FOR
LUNCHEON—DINNER OR TEA
Uptown Theatre Building, BOSTON
Granite Trust Building, QUINCY
By-the-Depot, WOLLASTON

Lalime & Partridge, Inc.
Ford
CARS—New and Used—Service
1235 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
Luncheons ... 40c-45c-65c
Dinners ... 45c-55c-75c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinners ... 55c-75c

We carry many toiletries that are nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM
LUCKY TIGER SHAMPOO
REVELATION TOOTH POWDER
BAILEYS DRUG STORE
278 MASS. AVENUE, near FALMOUTH

Falmouth St. Garage
COR. FALMOUTH AND W. NEWTON STS.
Near Christian Science church.
Prompt, Efficient Service at Right Prices
Greasing—Washing—Simonizing
Quaker State Oil

Visitors to **NEW YORK** choose the **HOTEL MONTCLAIR**
Lexington Ave., 49th to 50th Sts. N.Y.C.

Men and women are enthusiastic over the smart location of the Montclair and its convenience to railroads, shops, theatres and famous Radio City • 800 rooms, each with bath, shower, sunshine and radio. Single from $2.50, double from $3.50.

MODERN STEAMERS
Virginia & Yorktown to New York
Direct Motor Coach From Boston to Steamer, Steamers Providence to New York

Boston to N. Y. One Way Bus or Rail and Boat $4.50; $6.50 Round Trip (30-Day Limit) Lv. Sat. Ret. Sun. or Mon. $5.00

Prov. to N. Y. One Way $3.50; $5.00 Round Trip (30-Day Limit) Lv. Sat Ret. Sun. or Mon. $4.00

AUTOS CARRIED Weekdays $5, Sundays $3

Daily Sailings From Providence 7:30 P. M. Return From N. Y. 6:00 P. M., D. S. T.

Colonial Line
Offices: 158 Summer Street, Boston; 36 Weybosset Street, Providence; Pier 11, North River, N. Y.

WHOSE **JOB . . . Father's** *or* **Mother's?**

"WHY," asked the Bachelor Uncle, "do fathers leave to mothers the job of moulding their boys during the years when a man's influence would mean so much?"

He seemed to feel that he knew the answer, and continued: "Now, take my brother, for example. His oldest boy is in college, the next in prep school, and during the summer the younger ones go off to camp. Whose job is it to see that they are equipped, to keep in touch with them, to give them comfort or advice when they need it? You've guessed it — mother's. Even though two of them are now almost men. Why should that be? He may say that he's pretty busy; but I haven't noticed that mother is exactly idle."

"Evidently you feel that, in his place, you'd do differently?"

"Here's what I think I'd do when one of them started for college, school or camp. I think I'd say: 'Boy, we're going to miss you. It's going to be a little lonesome here, evenings. If you could manage to send an occasional letter or telephone call, the same would be gratefully received. We're still interested in every little thing that concerns you—your studies, your sports, your teachers, your food, your chums, your reactions to life as you meet it.

"How about at least one letter a week to your mother, and one or two telephone calls to me here at home? I don't like to write letters in long hand, and if I dictated replies on the letterhead of the Complex Architectural and Engineering Corporation they'd sound—well, dictated. And I don't want to call you up, because I might do so at an inopportune moment.

"But why can't you call us up? You know our number. Just tell the operator to reverse the charge. Never mind if there's nothing in particular to talk about. It will be worth the cost just to hear your voice.

"And then I think I'd add something like this: 'Maybe I can still help you in your studies, although I'm pretty rusty. I don't want to do your thinking for you, but I wouldn't mind helping you do it if you find yourself confused or baffled. Your instructor may ask you for a thesis on the N. R. A. or the textile code and you may not have at hand trade association reports or trade publications such as come to my desk. I'd be glad, and a little bit flattered, if you asked me to help you.'"

"What about girls doing likewise?"

"Girls? Oh, girls will talk to their mothers, anyway. I want the boy to talk to his dad."

To illustrate the low cost of toll calls made during the evening and night rate periods, the following typical rates are cited for a 3 minute station-to-station call (that is, a call by number) from

BOSTON

TO	7 P.M. to 8:30 P.M.	8:30 P.M. to 4:30 A.M.	TO	7 P.M. to 8:30 P.M.	8:30 P.M. to 4:30 A.M.
AUGUSTA, ME.	.75	.50	PROVINCETOWN	.35	.25
BRATTLEBORO, VT.	.50	.35	WATERVILLE, ME.	.80	.55
FALL RIVER	.35	.25	BALTIMORE, MD.	1.40	.95
PITTSFIELD, MASS.	.60	.40	DETROIT, MICH.	2.10	1.40
PORTLAND, ME.	.55	.40	NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.	.90	.60

These rates are from down-town Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Qualities That Help Win the New Job—and Keep It

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Learning to Handle Bigger Work

Business Woman Tells Girls the Qualities Needed

By Dorothy T. Wells

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT experience have you had?" My employer was interviewing an applicant for a job. From my desk in the outer office, I could hear his carrying voice plainly, but the applicant's reply came in too low a tone to be audible to me. "What sort of education have you had?" Again my employer's brisk voice. The usual questions. Next would come height, weight, age, etc. I knew them all by heart. If I were hiring anyone, I thought, I would add another question to that list. I would ask, "Are you adaptable? Can you learn a new routine quickly?"

Adaptability, or the ability to learn new work quickly, would seem to me to be at a higher premium now than ever before, both for those people who have found work after a long interval of waiting and for those fortunate ones who have managed to stay on with some particular concern, but have found it necessary to adapt themselves to many changes.

In 11 years of earning my living, I have found it necessary to learn nine different routines. I have become accustomed to adapting myself to new work and have discovered certain things which are always of great help, as well as certain things which are a hindrance, in picking up a new routine. Since my personal experience has been with a girl's work and her problems in an office, I will confine my suggestions to that point of view.

Three things tend to slow up the learning of a new routine—confusion, an attempt to learn too much at once, discouragement. Unless recognized and fought against, these three stumbling-blocks always present themselves with each change of work. If the new worker can work conscientiously and intelligently, trying to keep her thoughts free from confusion, and pushing aside the feeling of many tasks crowding in upon her, she will avoid discouragement and find her duties fitting into a workable routine more speedily than she could have anticipated.

The most important factor for success in learning new work is alertness. A girl must have her mind constantly on the work before her, ready to pick up any stray information that may be of help to her, on guard to avoid time-consuming mistakes. She will often be confronted with new and unfamiliar situations and must be able to think quickly and decide intelligently what should be done.

Applying Past Experience

Next to alertness and closely allied to it is the capability of applying to new work knowledge gained from past experience. Naturally in changing positions in the same concern, the wider knowledge she has acquired of work in several departments, the more intelligently a girl may set about her new task. Turning thought back to past experience will often give a valuable clue, or a complete answer to questions which must be solved in new work. Even when making a change from one line of work to a radically different line, helpful knowledge can be salvaged, since the underlying principles of going about work are the same in any business and even specific operations may often be found to come in handy.

Unless a system of working is early evolved, the girl learning a new job finds herself aimlessly going from one task to another without accomplishing much. As soon as possible the new worker should try to take a bird's-eye view of the work involved in her routine. She should try to separate the important from the less important, the urgent from the work which can be done at her leisure. Perhaps she will several times have to rearrange her schedule as experience shows her that her first judgment was faulty, but eventually the various tasks will fall into their proper relationship and the battle is more than half won.

Using Margins of Time

When the work has been systematized, every minute, as far as possible, should be taken into account. It is surprising how much can be accomplished in the ten minutes before closing time, which might seem almost too short to utilize. If the girl plans to have some necessary but not urgent task that she can work upon in these left-over moments, she will find herself cleaning up many odd jobs that would otherwise perpetually hang on waiting to be done.

With the safe idea of accounting for the otherwise wasted time, a girl should try to have some pick-up job that can be done mechanically while someone, waiting to see her employer, may stand at her desk and wish to be sociable. To say, "I'm sorry, but I haven't time to talk," is needlessly rude, unless there is something which must be done immediately. She will seldom antagonize if she keeps her hands busy while upholding her end of the conversation, and this time, too, is then put to good use.

Last of all, patience must be added to the qualities necessary to learn new work. It is better for an office girl to go over, change and revise her schedule and her methods of working many times at the very beginning, until she finally achieves the desired result, rather than to work inefficiently until forced through loss of time to make the needed changes.

This article is in two parts. The second will run next Friday.

Little Comforts Easily Provided

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"ISN'T it strange how one will do without little things that would add to one's comfort and efficiency in the home," said one woman to a friend in an afternoon chat. "Often it is not the lack of time or money to procure these little extras, but merely one does not happen to think of them as an aid to happiness. For instance, I have a desk in one pleasant corner of my bedroom. Beside my bureau there is a small wastebasket in a color that harmonizes with the other furnishings. For a long time I could not decide whether the wastebasket was handier near the desk or the bureau. I tried it in both places, moving it back and forth, and finding neither place quite satisfactory. Then one day I thought of having two wastebaskets in one room, so bought a small unobtrusive one to place at one side of the desk and solved the whole problem."

Another woman was bothered by lack of a place to put rubbish and papers that accumulated in the kitchen. She was trying to save her steps and did not want to go down cellar each time, and yet she wanted the kitchen free from unnecessary clutter. After a little investigation she found a metal container, painted in a choice of colors, that could be put in a corner of the kitchen or fitted under the sink, and which was light weight, deep enough to hold plenty of odds and ends, and could be washed easily. This added to her kitchen efficiency.

Sometimes it is a question of extra lights in the rooms. One family had two kinds of bulbs in their table and floor lamps, one bright enough for reading, the other to be used when only a pleasant general glow was required. A tiny light at the head of the stairs may aid in a home where there are children or elderly people. An extra light down cellar may illuminate a preserve closet or a dusky spot, and many an odd corner may be made surprisingly attractive if the right kind of lighting is introduced there.

Little things such as plenty of dress hangers and dress covers in every closet will often prove a great comfort. One means to have these, but in busy days such trifles are often forgotten until the annoyance of hunting for them brings them to remembrance.

"I keep a list of the little things mother says she wants, and then every so often I surprise her," said an older son one day.

"Yes, I went to the closet the other day and found three new pitchers of various sizes," said his mother, with an appreciative smile. "He evidently had overheard my plaint for more pitchers. Another day he put a box of elastic bands in my kitchen drawer, and you would be surprised how many times I find a use for them when I am working in the kitchen. The food I put in the refrigerator is first covered with waxed paper held on by an elastic band. Instead of string it is sometimes more convenient to slip an elastic band over a package."

"I believe in duplicates in housekeeping," said a mother or four children.

"Constant running up and downstairs wastes a great deal of time, so to prevent this I try to keep a duplicate of many necessary articles both upstairs and down. It is a great help where there are children. Therefore in the various closets upstairs I keep a small box of tools, nails and thumb tacks, an extra carpet sweeper and dry mop, plenty of old clean cloths, wrapping paper and string, writing materials, and a complete sewing outfit. None of these useful aids to housekeeping need to be brought up or down when they are needed, which not only is a worth while saving of time and energy, but helps to eliminate confusion and friction."

The saving of time and energy is important in the homemaker's work, and any aid to her efficiency and comfort makes the home happier and more comfortable for all the family.

By Paul Parker

At Greta-Theo House, Roslyn, Long Island. Learning to Sew Plays an Important Part in the Work of This Home Making Center of the Girls' Service League of New York.

Greta-Theo House—and Beyond

Training That Helps Girls to Earn More Schooling

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WHEN the Girls' Service League invites to its Greta-Theo House in Roslyn, L. I., girls whose paths are beset with difficulties and whose means of achieving desirable objectives are beclouded, that organization throws a dry, firm plank across the slough of discouragement, and says, as it were, "Come over into our council chambers and talk matters over."

Pleasant council chambers they are. The Greta-Theo House, gleaming with new white paint and green trimmings, raises its Victorian eaves into the benign foliage of great trees; and below its ample porches, shadowy terraces race downward to a little country road that hurries on to Long Island Sound. At once the stresses and struggles, the maladjustments and impossibilities of human life begin to lessen in importance and in their place opportunities push their way up and blossom.

Looking Ahead

The quieting and reassuring effect of the régime was apparent immediately to this writer when, recently, she visited the house and its cheerful occupants. I was introduced first to a group of about a dozen girls who were meeting with their instructor to consider matters of etiquette. The lesson consisted of a discussion prompted by an examination in class of certain government leaflets. The girls were all thinking about what they read, they agreed and they disagreed about these mimeographed formulæ for polite behavior. They knew their reasons and presented them clearly and without embarrassment.

Then, in honor of the visitor, their teacher encouraged a tangent. Would I, she asked, tell them something about journalism. It seemed that several girls wanted to become journalists. This desire, I found, was in no way parallel to that of the boy who plans to become at once a general or a governor, nor of the girl who expects sudden honors on the silver screen. These Greta-Theo students knew the avenues of approach, the costs, the wages. What did I think, they enquired, about schools of journalism? Or of the wisdom of just plunging in, if you got a chance, on a small paper? And then we digressed into analyses of other professions.

I have never before so definitely realized the power of the life and the institutions of the United States to convince its children of their capacity to attain any desired goal, as I did while listening to these reasoned hopes. Everything seemed to be regarded as possible—extended periods of study, success where competition would be keen the top rung at last. And so I learned that the technical training which the girls receive at Greta-Theo is in their thought a means to a remoter end. "If I marry, it will be helpful," said one of them, "and if I decide to learn a profession it will enable me to earn money in the summers and odd years, perhaps."

The Idea of the Course

They learn during their eight-week periods at Roslyn, to market, to cook, to serve, to take care of a house, to do light laundry work, to perform correctly a few of the functions connected with the care of the babies and children, and—preëminently—to value the niceties and suavities of life. These accomplishments make them eligible as assistant workers in nice families and the league has excellent success in placing them where they receive maintenance and $30 or more a month; or in "opportunity homes," where they are given board and lodging and a small wage in return for a few hours of labor, an arrangement which permits them to continue school. Indeed, Mrs. Alexander Hadden, president of the Girls' Service League, reports that the demand for housekeepers' assistants thus trained is larger than the supply.

The popularity of the Greta-Theo girls for such engagements became very understandable at the luncheon at which I was a guest—a meal cooked by a few of the students under the supervision of their home economics instructor and charmingly served by a second group. Moreover, the food was given that fillip which all food needs, pleasant conversation; and one learned how the bathing beach, the bosky country roads, the tennis court, the motion picture house, established a balance between work and recreation, and rounded out the characters of the girls, making them not only competent but companionable.

The number of girls who can be taken care of at Greta-Theo House at one time is about 18, and their ages run from 16 to 22 years. Besides their maintenance and their training, they are given uniforms, shoes and materials for handwork, and a weekly allowance of 50 cents. They are chosen because they need employment and for that employment, instruction; and because their problems are of a sort that can be constructively dealt with in eight weeks. Their teachers belong to the State Education Department and they are paid by the Civil Works Administration. An advisory committee is made up of leaders in the home economics field recruited from various educational institutions.

Casserole Dishes From Left-Overs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THESE ways of utilizing left-overs as the basis for casserole dishes have proved both economical and appetizing:

With Cold Pork

Cold roast pork, or cold pork chops. Dice the pork, removing most of the fat, and put in a frying pan with some pork dripping. Add two chopped onions, one chopped green pepper, and a diced carrot, and season with salt, pepper and a dash of sage. Fry together lightly for several minutes; then turn into a casserole, add a third of a cup of water, and cover with as many potatoes as desired, thinly sliced. Cover the casserole, and cook in a hot oven for half an hour.

With Beef, Veal, or Lamb

Cold roast beef, veal, or lamb. Mince the meat, and moisten with salted water. Spread a layer of it at the bottom of the casserole, then add a layer of chopped onion, then a layer of canned corn. Repeat as many times as desired, topping off with sliced tomatoes, cracker crumbs and butter. Bake in the oven for half an hour,

or

Mince the meat and cook for a minute or two with a little water in a saucepan; then turn it into the casserole. Add a layer of chopped mushrooms, then two cups of cooked rice, then two hard-boiled eggs, sliced. Over it all pour a cupful of cream sauce; and bake in the oven until slightly browned. The mushrooms should be fried or boiled beforehand, and seasoned to taste.

With Fish

Any left-over white fish, haddock, cod, halibut, etc. Put a layer of the fish in the casserole, add a layer of tomatoes, and then grated cheese. Repeat the process, pouring over the whole a cupful or so of cream sauce into which a green pepper finely chopped has been added. More cheese may be added on top, if desired.

With Potatoes

Left-over potatoes. Mash up with hot milk and butter, then beat with two eggs, grated cheese, and chopped cooked pimentos, and bake in buttered casserole until brown and puffy. The more eggs used the lighter it will be,

or

Beat up mashed potatoes with two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of flour, and a pinch of baking powder, and cook in small cakes either in a hot oven or in a buttered frying pan until well browned.

With Cabbage

Raw cabbage. Shred finely, and put in buttered casserole. Pour over it three well-beaten, seasoned eggs, top with grated cheese and dabs of butter, and bake in oven for 20 minutes, removing casserole cover for the last five minutes.

With Lima Beans

Left-over lima beans. Fry lightly one chopped onion, one green pepper, and six strips of bacon. Add one can of tomatoes, and season with salt and pepper. Put beans in casserole, and cover with mixture, adding a thick layer of grated cheese on top, and more strips of bacon. Bake for 20 minutes or so, or until cheese and bacon are browned.

With Apple Sauce

Apple sauce may be very easily elaborated into a "company" dessert by beating it up with brown sugar, lemon juice, and a few crushed strawberries. With whipped cream mixed into it, it may be frozen in the refrigerator.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Gelatin Goes Cubistic

For quick setting and ease in serving gelatin, pour the dissolved mixture, when cooled a little, into the ice cube tray, just as for ice cubes, and put the tray in its usual place for the gelatin to harden, and presto! we have gelatin cubes. These cubes may be cut in diagonal and in smaller square shapes while the cubes are still in the tray. They can be used effectively for decorating desserts, salads, etc.

Mrs. B. W., Illinois

Better Bacon Flavor

The flavor of bacon is improved if it is soaked in cold water for three or four minutes before frying.

Kind of Muffin

Muffins are given a delightful nutty flavor by putting a teaspoonful of peanut butter in each muffin pan and pouring the batter over it.

Picnic Hot Dogs

Frankfurters on a picnic can be broiled easily by putting them in a wire corn popper which has a long handle and shaking well over the coals until brown.

Defrosting the Refrigerator

You can defrost your electric refrigerator quickly by placing warm water in the ice pans.

Mrs. N. E. S., New York

Spinach Cooked A Different Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boil for about 10 minutes
2 bunches or 1 pound spinach. Drain and chop. Soak
8 crackers in enough milk to make them soft. Cut
1 small onion fine and cook in
2 tablespoons butter. Do not let onion brown. Add pepper and salt to taste. Add spinach and crackers to the butter and onion. Let simmer for about 10 minutes.

Better Conversation

Adventures in Home Making

By Mrs. Harry A. Burnham

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IT IS an extremely cold morning, isn't it?" remarked an attractive woman as she approached the teller's window of a small bank on a morning when the mercury in the thermometer was registering well below the zero mark.

"It must be a cold day if Mrs. Z. says so," said one of the clerks. "Did you ever hear her make an exaggerated statement or use any of the slang phrases which we so frequently hear from other customers?"

They began to discuss the reasons why Mrs. Z.'s conversation lacked the cheap notes which were so general, and why it was so expressive and explicit.

"She is a woman of unlimited financial means," suggested one clerk as a possible reason for her conservative manner of speech. That was quickly discounted when they remembered other people of equal wealth whose daily conversation was anything but elegant.

Not a Sure Aid

"She has traveled a great deal," said another one. And then they recalled the story told by an artist who met a woman one evening as they were returning from a walk by moonlight in Egypt beneath the shadow of the pyramids. The woman was journeying around the world. The artist was filled with the grandeur of the scene and awed by the impressiveness of the thought that the same moon which was looking down on them had watched the patience and industry of the builders of those massive monuments centuries ago. He said something of this to the woman whom he had met. Her reply was: "Oh, I don't know. I didn't get much of a kick out of it."

Travel, of itself, they concluded, was not a sure aid to charming conversation.

And then later, after inquiry among friends, they found the secret. She had acquired her fine and extensive vocabulary by a thoughtful acquaintance with her dictionary, with good books—and with people of culture. There was no need for Mrs. Z. to use an inelegant or irrelevant word because she had a whole list of words at her command from which to select just the correct one for every occasion—and she cared about selecting it.

Not Expensive

The study of a good dictionary, the acquaintance of good books, and of people of good taste and speech did not seem to those who were discussing the subject to be an expensive or tiresome method of acquiring the ability to express one's self correctly and entertainingly.

One of the number remembered having heard a lecturer say that there were in the English dictionary 400,000 words, and that the ordinary conversation of today was carried on with the use of far less than 10,000. He had advised his hearers that they would find it well worth while to lie awake some nights just for the sake of learning a new word so thoroughly that it became an involuntary part of their conversation.

Most people do not use profanity, or even cheap slang, from choice. The reason for their lapse into inelegant, or worse, talk is that they have not at their command a sufficiently rich vocabulary to enable them to select their words with ease. The wrong word just "comes out" without their bidding.

This fact should make us more understanding and patient with the sounds that sometimes grate upon our ears, and more friendly with our own dictionaries.

Your Recipes

If you submit recipes for publication, please write out each recipe in the form used by the Women's Pages, and always include the number of persons it will serve. If the ingredients are baked, please give the oven temperature.—Editor.

Why Her
NEW SHEETS WILL BE PEQUOTS

"I have used Pequot sheets ever since I've been keeping house—twenty-four years, and they certainly do wear.

"As soon as I am able, I am going to stock up with new Pequot sheets with the tabs. That is a wonderful idea, for many times I have unfolded three or four sheets before I've found a wide one."

* * *

This letter from a California reader of The Christian Science Monitor is typical of hundreds we have received. It's the *extra service* you get from Pequots that makes you buy them again and again!

Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

PEQUOT
(Pronounced "Pee-quott")
Sheets and Pillow Cases
NRA
PROVED TO WEAR LONGER

Drawn by Corbett, London

Here Is Featured the Victorian Influence in Felts Being Shown in London—the Brioche, a Morning Felt Trimmed With Small Tucks, the Turban and the Tricorne.

London Wears Hats in Variety

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE new season's millinery in London exhibits several styles that are likely to become popular. The brioche hat (a big tam or one with a slightly indented crown) is a prominent feature, and the shallow crown is still the vogue. Felts are soft, and the double brim felt will no doubt prove a good seller, as it is becoming to most people. Turbans, it is expected, will take the place of berets, and three-corner hats will appear again.

For the morning hat, felts are very soft, so soft that it is possible to trim them with tucks, and to mold them into a double brim: many are trimmed with stitching. A novelty this season is the cheveron-chene felt which has a faint line and is very pliable. This is strictly a morning hat suitable for wearing with a tailored suit. Then there is the brioche type made in felt, beaver or velvet and velour. Some models are turned up slightly at the back or side, and are so pliable that they can be shaped to the wearer's taste. The Japanese hat, a round pancake-like model with the slightest of crowns outlined with a twist of velvet or ribbon to tone, is still in fashion. Harrods are showing a model by Patou which is a new version of the mortarboard cut in octagonal shape, the edge turned back like the flap of an envelope bound with cord ribbon. The same firm also favors the tricorne worn with a veil. These hats are specially becoming when the veil is worn longer at the back than at the front.

Some designers tend toward the early Victorian styles, as illustrated in the top left-hand corner of our sketch, and the employment of feather wings as trimming. The introduction of the turban intimates a desire to get away from the beret. These small hats have quite a decided character and the stiff circular veils make them flattering to most wearers. For dressy occasions the turban swathe may be made of curled ostrich feather. A modified tricorne is made by the brioche hat being partly indented. This version is not the tricorne of former years, because the shallow crown gives it an entirely new aspect. Made in pliable felt, it is less formal than the old-time variety. A smart model in putty color felt had a black wing motif at the back.

On the whole there is little color contrast in the autumn millinery. The tendency is to tone effects. Exception occurs in white on black, and off-white or light parchment color on nigger. A twist of white velvet sometimes surrounds the crown of a black hat and a twisted chou of white may be used on another. In other models a velvet band to tone, or a toned feather mount, is used as trimming. Colors prepared for the autumn are bottle-green with a bluish tinge, wallflower, putty, and a new shade of violet blue. These shades are hard to describe for they change with the season and the slightest variation in tone makes all the difference.

WOMEN OF AMERICA
KVP
I want you to try a new way to dust — with paper. It's as soft as old cloth and is treated with fine furniture polish. You polish as you dust. Write me today and I'll send you a sample, free. Address, Irene Barnes, Dept. MSC.
KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE PARCHMENT CO.
PARCHMENT (Kalamazoo County) MICHIGAN

September is an Ideal Vacation Month

September days are pleasant and comfortable for traveling . . . September rates at the resort hotels are usually lower than in midsummer . . . September at the beach, on the links, or on the road is especially enjoyable because of the freedom from summer crowds.

Many vacation opportunities are now being featured by advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor. Consult them before deciding where to go, how to go, or where to stay.

A special display of hotel, resort and travel advertising appears on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Home Forum

The White Horses of Old England

ON ENGLAND'S shores, the wild white horses ride. On England's hills and chalky downs are white horses, cut centuries ago, some of them by the same hands that wrestled with the monoliths of Stonehenge and Avebury.

The oldest of these white horses are on the hills of Berkshire and Wiltshire, where the ancient races of Britain worshiped strange gods under the wide heavens. Most famous of these is the Uffington White Horse, which is three hundred and seventy-four feet long and gives its name to the Vale of the White Horse. From time to time the encroaching vegetation is removed, and once a ceremony known as "the scouring of the white horse" was regularly observed. Some believe it was cut in the turf of the hillside to commemorate Alfred's victory over the Danes at Ashdown where, so Asser, the old chronicler, tells us, "King Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the whole army of pagans."

* * *

As far as we can tell, the first allusion to the Uffington White Horse is in a document belonging to the Abbey of Abingdon in the reign of Henry II, but many believe that long before Alfred burned the cakes, the White Horse was visible on that hillside. This idea is supported by all the ancient remains in the vicinity of the White Horse—the earthwork on the top of the hill, for instance: Alfred's Camp: a steep gully on the north of the hill called the Manger—the Dragon's mound, presumably a burial place of early origin once called Pendragon, meaning in the Celtic "a chief of Kings."

The White Horse of Westbury, on Bratton Hill, is also thought to commemorate a victory over the Danes won by Alfred in 878, seven years after the victory near the Uffington Horse. The proportions of the original of Westbury Horse were considerably altered in 1778, when a steward of Lord Abingdon cut it up and almost destroyed it; but now it is well cared for and is more like a horse than its predecessor!

Close to the Danish camp of Oldborough, and near to the place where Egbert, King of the West Saxons and Ceolwulf, King of the Mercians, fought in 821, is the Cherhill Horse. The horse we now see was cut in 1780, and is one hundred and twenty-nine feet long by one hundred and forty-two feet high; but there is a White Horse tradition in the neighborhood.

* * *

Pupils of Mr. Gresley, who had a school at Marlborough in the reign of George III, are responsible for that White Horse. It is interesting to think of these schoolboys cutting out the chalk figure of a horse forty-seven feet high and sixty-two feet long with all the zest their early forefathers expended on the horses of antiquity. The yearly scouring of this horse became an honored tradition of the school, then, for a period. Weeds were allowed to grow apace until Captain Reed of Marlborough, who had been one of the original cutters, had the horse restored.

From the ramparts of Old Sarum, on a very fine day, you can see the Pewsey Horse on the slope of a hill between Marlborough and Colne. It was in 1812 that Mr. Robert Pile of Alton Barnes Manor Farm paid a journeyman painter £20 to cut out that horse! Unfortunately, the painter simply pegged out the outline of a horse, set some men on to dig it out, and then vanished with the money which he had received in advance! But Mr. Pile was not to be daunted and he had the Pewsey Vale Horse finished; it is quite a noble one, measuring one hundred and eighty feet high and one hundred and sixty-seven feet long.

* * *

There are two White Horses in Yorkshire: one on Roulston Hill near Northwaite, cut by a mason who so loved the place that he left the White Horse in order that future generations should realize his appreciation; and the White Horse near Thirsk on the Hambledon Hills, cut for a similar reason by a native of Kilburn. These are comparatively modern, but it is interesting to note how the White Horse tradition persists through the centuries.

The White Horse does not seem to appear in Ireland or Wales, but in Scotland there is the White Horse of Mormond in Aberdeenshire. It was cut in the eighteenth century by the laird of Strichen as a memorial to his own favorite mount. It is visible from land and sea and is outlined in white quartz, which is most effective.

What is the legendary significance of the White Horses of Old England? None can say, but we know that to ancient peoples the horse was sacred. The Scandinavians worshiped it. The Saxon invaders, Hengist and Horsa, bore the horse on their standards and it was symbolized in their names, for the horse was the emblem of warriors.

The White Horses that ride round Old England's shores ceaselessly fume and foam and fret; measured by them, the White Horses on the hills are young. But as we gaze on the White Horses of Old England standing aloof and mysterious on our hills and downs, our thoughts go back, so far back that they, too, are lost in the mists of the past.

I. S. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Board, as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors, comprises:
J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor.
Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month . . . 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 14 pages, 3c; 16 to 22 pages, 4½c; 24 to 32 pages, 6c; 32 pages, 7½c.
United States: 14 pages, 2c; 16 to 22 pages, 3c; 24 to 30 pages, 4c; 32 pages, 5c.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh St., Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Bldg., 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York . . . . . 500 Fifth Avenue
Detroit . . . 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago . . 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami . . . . . 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis . . . 1975 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City . 405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco . . . . 625 Market Street
Los Angeles . 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle . . . . . 824 Skinner Bldg.
London . . . . . 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris . . . . . 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Berlin . . . . . Unter den Linden 59A
Geneva . . . . . 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Florence . . . . . Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway St., Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

John Evelyn's Place in History

If we aim at a society in which the higher development of human faculties throughout the community is the objective, the love of beauty in all its forms, the recognition of artistic skill and the encouragement of the excellence of craftsmanship are indispensable factors. No one recognised this better than William Morris, who emphasised the connection between industrial slavery and the degradation of the arts, and cherished the ideal of a freedom which would allow art and beauty to enter into the lives of the people far more than is possible in a world dominated by commercialism. We therefore owe a debt of gratitude to those who have fostered talent, discovered genius and refused both in public and in private life to allow æsthetic consideration to be set aside as of no account. Moreover, we shall find merit in the character and outlook of people, whatever their status, who place a higher estimate on the fruits of the mind, and the creative spirit than on the mere acquisition of material well-being or the pursuit of worldly success.

Evelyn stands high in this class. While he has substantial claims to a place in the list of English writers, he was known primarily as "a virtuoso," a man whose knowledge and taste gave him a very wide range of interests. He typifies better than anyone else, culture and enlightenment in the Stuart epoch. . . .

That Evelyn over-estimated the abilities and over-praised the qualities of some of his friends is apparent on several occasions. This arose partly from good nature, partly from a defective critical faculty so far as human beings were concerned, but also, it must be admitted, from a certain innocence of disposition which allowed him to be taken in. Nevertheless, he had a fine sense of quality and an eye for talent and, as in the case of Grinling Gibbons, he did not rest till it was recognised. Burnet wrote of him that he was "ready to contribute everything in his power to perfect other men's endeavours."

If a man or woman loved a garden, pursued a life of study or was interested in science or the arts, Evelyn's heart went out to them regardless of their shortcomings or even misdeeds. He was unwilling to step down into the arena of political controversy, and in religious matters, while his own faith was undisturbed, he exercised a wide tolerance in the case of other people's beliefs and practices. He was wise enough to know that by enlightenment and not by violence can wrong ideas be made to perish. He had a tolerant rather than a sanguine disposition, a moral rather than a philosophic outlook. While he was charitable to a fault, no doubt ever entered his own mind that there was more lasting value in planting a wood than in storming a fortress, in planning a garden than proclaiming a policy, and in absorbing the wondrous beauties of nature and marvels of man's artistic ingenuity than in the ephemeral glamour of royal favour and political power.—ARTHUR PONSONBY, in "John Evelyn." (London: Heinemann.)

Moth

Gray as a moth the light of day
Dawns in the east,
Dimming the star that crowns the hill,
Stilling the wind,
Hushing the deep
Of the water's sleep;

Flits like a moth's pearl wing in the night
To the peak of mast
And the spire of tree,
Touches the nest and its thrush to song,
Flutters the edge of the sky along.

Gray like a moth
Dawn slips away,
Bright in apocalypse of light.
Rose and gold and green of the world,
Wind and bird and the great sea's lay
Possess the day!

—JEANNETTE MARKS, in "Willow Pollen." (Boston: Four Seas Company.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photographed by Richard Southall Grant

The "Powder Horn" and Court House, Architectural Landmarks of Colonial Williamsburg

SETTLERS from America's oldest English colony, Jamestown, so say the ancient records, advanced in 1632 up the James River. Midway between that body of water and the York River, they founded a settlement whose history has been called an epitome of the history of that nation which it helped to create. Now, three hundred years later, men are engaged in restoring Williamsburg, Virginia, to its original state of Georgian colonial dignity.

Williamsburg, until 1780, was the capital of Virginia; but, when the seat of government went elsewhere, the place ceased to grow, and for the past one hundred and fifty years has remained essentially the same in size. Indeed, it is said that, of all American colonial settlements, Williamsburg has changed least with the years: hence the selection of Williamsburg for restoration.

The idea of restoration originated with the Rev. Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, Rector of the historic Bruton Parish Church. Speaking before a Phi Betta Kappa Society meeting, held in New York City in 1925, Dr. Goodwin urged the making of Williamsburg into a national monument. That meeting was attended by John D. Rockefeller Jr., who was moved by the appeal and the invitation of Dr. Goodwin to pay a visit to Williamsburg. The result of that visit was the restoration project, on which over $11,000,000 has already been spent and for which more money will be furnished to "provide and preserve a visual record of the life and history of the Virginia Colony, which played a leading rôle in shaping the early history of America."

In the work of monumentalizing the former capital buildings are being restored, homes and buildings which were destroyed are appearing again as if by magic, and modern homes and buildings are being destroyed that the aspect of the town may be entirely in keeping with its colonial past. So faithful is the work of reproduction that brick walks are replacing cement sidewalks, and the hideous tangle of wires on which modern civilization depends are being put underground. Even William and Mary College, second oldest in the United States, is coming in for its share of restoration.

If Washington and Lafayette could meet once more on the outskirts of Williamsburg, and ride into the town on the eve of the siege of Yorktown, choosing an hour when automobiles were snugly in their garages, they would find little that had been changed. They might dismount at the door of the Raleigh Tavern and, entering, might seat themselves in the Apollo Room and lay plans again to trap Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Rising from the ashes of its past, Raleigh Tavern may well lay claim to being one of the most historic hostelries in America. The Apollo Room, with its long table and fireplace, was the scene of many important conferences. In 1774 members of the House of Burgesses—just dissolved by the crown governor, Lord Dunmore, for its doubtful loyalty to George III—met in the room and solemnly agreed: "not to purchase or use any kind of East India commodity whatever, except salt petre and spices, until the grievances of America are reduced." And, earlier, in that room the first *written* constitution "of a free and independent people" was adopted.

So closely did historic events follow one another in Williamsburg that one of its citizens remarked: "We often declared that we were afraid to lie down for a nap in the afternoon for fear of missing something." There is the Bruton Church, through whose portal five presidents have passed to worship. There is the Wythe House which served as Washington's headquarters; and the Paradise House, whose owner, Mrs. Paradise, is mentioned several times in Boswell; the courthouse with the columns restored to the façade; the main building of the college; and a host of others crowded with memories as are their attics with family relics.

Among these architectural treasures stands the powder magazine, known as the Powder Horn, a squat hexagonal building, from which Lord Dunmore—fearing an outbreak — removed thirty barrels of powder; in reply to which the indignant Patrick Henry, collecting an "army" of one hundred and fifty men, compelled the irate Governor to pay £330 sterling as compensation. In time the Powder Horn became a Baptist church whose dominie, Scervant Jones, might have stepped from the pages of Dickens. The Powder Horn was subsequently a dancing school, but, when the Civil War broke out, it became again an arsenal.

Today, Williamsburg past and Williamsburg present are fast becoming one. In the shade of its trees and in the delight of its gardens, the royal dignity of crown days yet lingers.

F. W. S.

Where the Mulberries Grow

There is a little street in the heart of London, twisting its way from one wide thoroughfare to another like a stream between two rivers. The shadow of Guildhall falls across it, and many a tale of long-forgotten days lies in the cracks and corners. And here, one August afternoon, I found three things—a vine with bunches of ripening grapes, a magic carpet, and a shower of mulberries.

Walking down the little street, so hidden in the depth of the City, who could have guessed of the ancient garden awaiting me there, with its worn stone paths and bright beds of flowers, its high walls covered with fig leaves, and its grapevine? One moment I was making my way through the traffic of London; the next I was sitting in a deck chair far away among the flowers, so far that only the sound of ripe mulberries pattering down on the walk was there to break the silence. Leaning back I could see the rich-toned fruit hiding beneath the leaves, fine berries, ripening and falling and lying in dark wet stains about the path.

At some far-distant time children played round the tree, climbing up among its leaves and filling their baskets with the fruit; but it is too old for games now, and a stout prop supports its heaviest limb. When the Great Fire of London swept down the street, two and a half centuries ago, it spared the mulberry tree and the magic carpet.

The garden belongs to the Girdlers' Hall; the long windows of the Hall look out upon it, and the fig leaves look in, peering curiously at the great dark room with its oak paneled walls, its long, massive tables, its banners hanging from the ceiling, its fine, screened gallery. It is a hall worthy of its name, for the ancient Fraternity of Girdlers belong to the oldest craftsmen in the world, and have met together within the walls for hundreds of years to preserve the dignity of their calling and the high standard of their art.

So many strange tales they tell. Of the good wife in the Book of Proverbs who made fine linen, sold it and delivered girdles unto merchants; of Istar, the goddess of Love, who left her many-gemmed girdle at the portal of Hades; of Cræsus, who sent the girdles and necklaces of his wife as gifts to the oracle at Delphi. Tales, too, of the primitive girdles worn by woad-stained Britons; of elaborately worked girdles ornamented with jewels and worn by kings and queens to confine their flowing robes; of leathern girdles from which, in olden times, were suspended the keys of the matron, the pen and ink horn of the scribe, and even the books of the scholar; and of the royal girdle used at the Coronation Services at Westminster Abbey when the Dean "brings from the altar the supertunic surcoat and girdle of cloth of gold . . . and arrays the King therewith."

But the clock in the great Hall is chiming in its sweet, old voice and it is time to say good-by.

And what of the magic carpet? If it carried me to the little garden, it cannot take me back again; for it is safely inclosed in its glass case and hanging on the wall of the Hall, "a very faire long Carpitt with the Company's Arms thereon," knotted by hand in the Great Emperor Akbar's factory at Lahore three hundred years ago, and freely given to the use of the company by one, Robert Bell, "as a remembrance of his love."

A little wind blows round the garden. The shadow of the vine trembles on the wall, and the mulberries fall on the stone path as I turn away.

D. A. L.

The Last of Summer

The opal afternoon
Is cool, and very still.
A wash of tawny air,
Sea-green that melts to gold,
Bathes all the sky-line, hill by hill.
Out of the black-topped pinelands
A black crow calls,
And the year seems old!
A woman from a doorway sings,
And from the valley-slope a sheep-dog barks,
And through the umber woods the echo falls.
Then silence on the still world lies,
And faint and far the birds fly south,
And behind the dark pines drops the sun,
And a small wind wakes and sighs,
And Summer, see, is done!

—ARTHUR STRINGER, in "Dark Soil." (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

The Alcotts Move

The Alcott family was moving. It was not the first time, as we well know, nor yet the last; for, in the first twenty-eight years of Louisa's life, this household was to achieve the record of twenty-nine moves. Scars on the mahogany and walnut dressers bore witness, now, of perhaps a dozen upheavals through which they and the Alcotts had gone together. Louisa, standing on the threshold and watching the low-posted beds and the horsehair sofas come staggering in, was now thirteen years old.

Moving had never ceased to be an adventure with the casual Alcotts, and, with the exception of that single, heavy-hearted departure from Fruitlands, was invariably a gay occasion. The rambling brown house, which was now to be their domicile, resounded with cheery voices all along its dark passages. The corridors offered steps up and steps down, to betray unwary feet not yet used to the small individualities which every one expected in houses of the Revolutionary period. No one, however, cared about such small inconveniences. Louisa's spirit thrilled to the adventure of taking up life in a new place, in a storybook old dwelling with a pine-covered hill behind it, and with a gate opening upon the Concord-to-Lexington highroad. Down that road Paul Revere had galloped; over the pine-covered hill had marched a company of redcoats to take part in the first battle of the Revolution. The family was glad to come back to Concord, the peaceful, pleasant town with its square white houses and with its neighbors who were all friends. . . .

The big, wooden dwelling had been surrounded, at first, with various buildings, sheds, a wheelwright's shop, and a barn across the way. Mrs. Alcott, with vigorous enterprise, had the barn moved to their side of the road, had the shop cut in two and each half attached to an end of the house. In one of these two small wings was a little room which was to be Louisa's very own, where she could keep all her treasures, write and read, and do whatsoever she liked. It had a door into the garden, so that she could run outside, under the trees, whenever the fancy seized her. How long she had desired just this, a place of her very own!

The house had eight outside doors, so that, as they were settling to the table, or to read about the lamp in the low-ceilinged sitting room, a rap somewhere would send every member of the family flying, each one to a separate door, to admit the arriving friend. It was there, with a great deal of flurry and fluttering, that the household sat down at last, that evening of the moving-in. Anna had been busy in the kitchen; Louisa had kindled crackling fires in the numerous fireplaces. The smaller children were washed, and Bronson came out from the congenial task of unpacking his books. Around the table there began a hilarious account of the adventures of the day, each person having her own joke to tell of the absurd mishaps which go with moving, of the things which were lost and broken, of the lack of things which could not be had in a household where money was still as scarce as good spirits were abundant. — CORNELIA MEIGS, in "Invincible Louisa." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

A Meeting of William and Henry James

In August of 1882 James arranged with the College for a year's leave of absence and sailed for Europe again, this time with the double purpose of giving himself a vacation and of meeting some of the European investigators who were working on the problems in which he had become absorbed.

He landed in England, and paused there just long enough to throw his brother Henry into the state of half-bewildered resentment that invariably resulted from their first European reunions. Henry, to whom Europe, and England in particular, had already become an absorbing passion and for whom American reactions upon Europe were still an unexhausted theme, greeted every arriving American with eager curiosity and a confident expectation that the stranger would "register" impressions of the most charming enchantment and pleasure for his edification. William, on the other hand, was always most under the European spell when in America; and—whether moved by the constitutional restlessness that seized him so soon as ever he began to travel, or by the perversity that was a fascinating trait in his character and was usually provoked by his younger brother's admiring neighborhood—he was always most ardently American when on European soil. Thus his first words of greeting to Henry on stepping out of the steamer-train were: "My—how cramped and inferior England seems! After all, it's poor old Europe, just as it used to be in our dreary boyhood! America may be raw and shrill, but I could never live here as you do! I'm going to hurry down to Switzerland (or wherever) and then home again as soon as may be. It was a mistake to come over! I thought it would do me good. Hereafter I'll stay at home. You'll have to come to America if you want to see the family."—From "Letters of WILLIAM JAMES." Edited by his son, HENRY JAMES. (Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press.)

"Honest toil has no penalty"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS only within comparatively recent times that the heavy work of the world has been done with the aid of efficient machinery. Prior to that time a few simple implements supplemented man-power and horse-power. Tilling the soil, quarrying stone, and other laborious work have oftentimes been carried on from dawn to sundown, day after day, with only the blessed Sabbath coming in as a respite. While work well done brings its own reward, mortal so-called law has imposed on the worker penalties such as fatigue, overexertion, sickness, and collapse.

Ever since the sentence was pronounced upon Adam that in the sweat of his face should he eat his bread, a false concept of work has grown in human consciousness; and that which should be a joyous expression of right activity is often regarded as toilsome drudgery. Under the marginal note "Honest toil has no penalty," on page 385 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says: "Constant toil, deprivations, exposures, and all untoward conditions, *if without sin*, can be experienced without suffering. Whatever it is your duty to do, you can do without harm to yourself."

This beneficent attitude toward "honest toil" comes to mankind today through the study of Christian Science and its practical application to the routine of daily duties, business activities, and social relations, and reverses the false law regarding the effects of labor. Irksome tasks or irritating surroundings seem less trying when one learns that suffering or penalty is not a law of God, but an enactment of mortal mind, in which one need not acquiesce. A loving acceptance of whatever it is one's duty to do helps to lighten the mental strain and ennoble the service, especially if one remembers the Master's words in a parable, "And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

To those who were burdened with work or care, Jesus said, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." The rest which Christ Jesus gave came through his understanding of the Science of creation, wherein man, made in the image and likeness of God, is not bound down to servitude under false and unjust laws, but is given dominion.

Mrs. Eddy, bringing out the spiritual and practical import of a passage in Genesis pertaining to man's dominion, says: "Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection" (Science and Health, pp. 517, 518). The tilling of the soil may be taken to cover the whole range of human labor, based upon the false premise of a material universe, from which, through toil and struggle, men believe they derive a livelihood and attain worldly distinction.

Christian Science shows us that true dominion is found not in using physical power to change material conditions, but in overcoming erroneous beliefs regarding man's spiritual nature and destiny. As we grasp the glorious facts of spiritual living and blessedness, we shall realize more and more that place, work, and reward are found in Principle, in the application of divine Science to the exigencies of human life. We can welcome mechanical inventions by means of which material labor may be disposed of quickly, and learn to use the leisure thus acquired in working for the establishing of the kingdom of heaven on earth. This does not mean that one should not seek and find remunerative employment, and endeavor to be an active and interested member of the community in which one lives. Rather does it uplift thought and active service above the plane of mere drudgery to recognize in "honest toil" of any kind a means of grace which, in itself, cannot subject the worker to suffering.

The widespread belief of unemployment and the seeming distress resulting from it have arisen in part because of human nature's unwillingness to give up the age-old belief in the necessity for arduous toil. A true concept of employment, distribution, and remuneration is leading humanity to see that substance is Mind, not matter. Jesus said, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." But God, Spirit, works spiritually, and Christ Jesus, who accomplished the mightiest work ever done on earth, pointed to the lily, which neither toils nor spins, and yet is clothed with manifest beauty, and he said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." "Honest toil" cannot make men suffer from exposure or overexertion, and the heavenly Father sends no penalty for deeds of kindness, loving service, healing works, or for fulfilling one's human duty.

Christian Science is helping the world to adjust itself mentally to a better and more beneficent outlook upon all questions pertaining to present-day labor and economic conditions. It is opening up to human view the sunlit fields of God's spiritual universe, where each one may find his rightful place and the kind of work best suited to his natural ability, thus giving him joy in "honest toil" and satisfaction in the affluence of good.

Dog-Driving in the Antarctic

January 26. It was interesting to watch a couple of Rorqual whales which kept feeding close round the ship all the while she lay alongside the Glacier Tongue. They showed themselves well—constantly coming up to blow and diving under the fast ice. While I was dog-driving they would occasionally blow and show a dorsal fin in an open crack in the middle of what was apparently fast sea-ice and then nothing would hold the dogs. . . . They would tear off in the direction of the blow, where I knew there was a great lane of open water. I had awful trouble to stop them from going in with me and the sledge and loads. Seals too and stray penguins are a constant source of trouble when one is on sea-ice. It is so hard that the iron-shod stick with which one puts on the brake will not bite and one simply rushes along in a shower of ice chips.

January 30. The seals have been giving us a lot of trouble, that is, Meares and me, with our dogs. The whole teams go absolutely crazy when they get wind or sight of them, and there are literally hundreds of them along some of the cracks. Occasionally when one believes oneself to be quite away from trouble, an old seal will pop his head up at a blow-hole a few yards ahead, and they are all on top of him before one can say "knife." One has to rush in amongst them, . . . and then every dog jumps over the harness of the dog next him, and the harnesses become a muddle that takes much patience to unravel, not to mention care lest the whole team should get away with the sledge and leave one to follow on foot. I never got left, the whole of this depot journey, but I was often very near it, and several times had only time to seize a strap or a part of the sledge and be dragged along at full length until the team got sick of galloping and one could struggle to one's feet again. One gets very watchful and wide awake when one has to manage a team of eleven dogs and a sledge load, but it was a most interesting experience; and I had a delightful leader Stareek by name—the Russian for "old man"—and he was a most wise old man. One has to use Russian terms with all our dogs. . . . I got to love all my team and they all got to know me well, and my old leader even now (I am writing this six months after I have had anything to do with any of them) never fails to come and speak to me whenever he sees me, and he knows me and my voice ever so far off. He is really quite a ridiculous "old man," and quite the nicest, quietest, cleverest old dog gentleman I have ever come across. (He looks in face as though he knew all the wickedness of all the world and all its cares, and as though he was bored to death by both of them.)—From the Journal of EDWARD WILSON, who accompanied Scott on his expedition to the South Pole; reproduced from "Edward Wilson of the Antarctic," by GEORGE SEAVER. (London: John Murray.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth . $3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Students Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper . 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins . . . 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 3 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth . $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth . $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Listed Stock Quotations •

British Pound Sells Below Five Dollars in New York Market

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Slight Declines In Stock Prices Feature Trading

Market Fairly Steady in Dull Session—Mild Recoveries

By **Forrest Price**

Wanted: A few traders not afraid to buy stocks

That's what the market wants. They are a cautious lot, these bull operators.

The trading today was restricted somewhat by the coming Labor Day holiday as well as by the uncertainty felt as to how the business cat was going to jump.

Anyway total sales shrank to 370,000 shares.

The general tone of the market was easy. Losses were mostly confined to fractions. Some few issues dropped a point or more. These included Hercules Powder, National Steel, Otis Steel preferred, Pure Oil preferred, South Puerto Rico Sugar and National Dairy Products.

But some of these regained part of their losses so that the net changes in most part were narrow.

A few issues managed to go against the general trend by climbing up moderately. These included Macy, West Penn Electric 7 per cent, Yellow Truck preferred and California Packing. Union Pacific and U. S. Smelting each rose a point.

Bonds also are seeking buyers. Both U. S. Governments and corporate issues in high and medium standing were for sale at price concessions. A few managed to move in the opposite direction but gains were mostly of small fractional dimensions. Dr. Schacht's portrayal of Germany's precarious financial position had the effect of sending the German bonds off again to lower levels. The Reich 5½s dropped 1½.

Evidently the bulls in the grain markets are not through with the crop loss scare as bullish ammunition. Reports of further crop losses since Aug. 1 were used to send prices up. But the rise brought out considerable selling with corresponding price drops. Cotton prices moved irregularly.

Business opinion quickly changes from favorable to unfavorable, and as quickly from the unfavorable to the favorable. It all depends upon how people feel about the immediate outlook.

For instance, midsummer seasonal dullness makes the general business picture a drab one for many interests. The shrinkage in steel mill operations to a new low point, slump in the British pound and the threatened labor troubles so becloud the outlook for many that it seems impossible for them to take an optimistic long-range view of the situation.

And yet the long-term outlook is the one to consider. While it is often necessary to trim sail to meet temporary emergencies, it also is wise to take into consideration that the accumulating needs of a fast growing population make it inevitable that general conditions are bound to improve in coming months.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Labor troubles, another relapse in the British pound and industrial uncertainties combined with the usual pre-holiday apathy today to fetter any strong bullish sentiment that might have appeared in the financial markets.

With many traders out of town for an extended Labor Day recess, and others subject to anxious indecision, stocks generally were permitted to drift aimlessly in an extremely narrow price range.

Losses Reduced

Many shares yielded fractions to around a point in early trading, but the majority of losses were regained or reduced later. Some of the food issues such as National Dairy and Borden were under momentary pressure, but they, too, came back. Chrysler, American Telephone, Westinghouse and Montgomery Ward edged a trifle higher.

Others, unchanged to moderately lower, included U. S. Steel, Consolidated Gas, U. S. Smelting, American Smelting Bethlehem Steel, Loew's, Johns-Manville, Case, Borden, Sears Roebuck, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Schenley and California Packing.

Bond Prices Sag

In its general pattern the bond market today closely paralleled yesterday's session. U. S. Governments sagged a little more in the forenoon dealings and corporate issues of speculative types found buyers only at lower levels in most instances. A few of the prime loans also sold a bit lower.

Treasury loans yielded from 2-32s to 6-32s of a point on moderate transfers. The 3⅜s of 1943-47 recorded the maximum loss at 103.2, while the 3¼s slip off 5-32s to 103.2, while the 3⅛s were down 5-32s.

Loans of the Alleghany Corporation, American & Foreign Power, Baltimore & Ohio, Columbia Gas & Electric, National Dairy Products and Postal Telegraph slipped fractionally. Higher priced classifications down a little included American Telephone 5s, Armour & Co. 4½s, Santa Fe 4s, Duquesne Light 4½s and Pacific Gas & Electric 5s.

Offerings were absorbed in better shape in the case of Goodyear 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, Phillips Petroleum 5¼c and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, which edged up slightly.

German bonds continued under pressure, with the selling attributed to Dr. Schacht's demand for a moratorium and a scaling down of the nation's foreign debt, as reported in cable advices from Bad Eidsen, Ger. The Reich 5½s dropped 1½ points to 25⅜, but the 7s were steadier. Most changes were downward in other foreign groups. Austrian 7s lost a point. Canadian and Italian loans eased fractionally.

Dividend Declarations

The Ferro Enamel Corporation declared an extra dividend of 10 cents and the regular quarterly of a like amount, both payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 31	Last Aug. 30
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	500	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
34⅛	18	1	Adams Millis	500	24¾	24	24¾	24⅛
106¼	91¾	3†	Air Reduction	100	97	97	97	
23⅞	17	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4400	19	18⅜	19	18¾
5¼	1¾	..	Alleghany Corp	700	2½	2	2	2⅛
23¾	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	200	13½	12⅞	13⅛	13¼
3⅞	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	100	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	200	47	47	47	46
38⅝	25½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	38¾	38¼	38¼	39½
25¼	12⅝	..	Am Bank Note	300	15	15	15	15
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sug	500	9⅜	9	9	9½
38	19⅞	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	23	23	23	23½
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	700	98	98	98	98
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	16½	16½	16½	17
56½	34	..	Am Car & F pf	100	35½	35½	35½	..
40	20½	..	Am Chain pf	200	20	19	19	..
50⅜	46¼	3†	Am Chicle	500	61¼	59½	61¼	59⅜
67½	70¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	1300	28½	27⅜	28½	28
8	1½	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2	2	2	..
13⅜	4	..	Am & For Pow	800	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6½
10	3½	..	Am Ice	200	4	4	4	..
36¾	15½	..	Am Locomotive	100	18	18	18	17⅞
27⅜	73	..	Am Metal	300	18¼	17⅜	18¼	18⅜
34¾	21	1½	Am News	20	25	25	25	25
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
26¼	11	1¼	Am U&L 5½ pf	300	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	3200	13⅛	12	13⅛	13⅜
28¼	13⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	1300	17¼	16¾	17⅛	17⅜
2⅜	⅜	..	Am Ship & Com	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2700	38	36⅜	38	37½
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14½
81	51⅞	7	Am Steel F pf	50	69¼	69¼	69¼	..
44¼	27	2†	Am Stores	300	42⅛	41½	42⅛	..
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	67	67	67	66⅛
125⅛	105⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	1200	111⅜	110⅝	111⅛	111
7⅞	1¼	1	Am Wat W & E	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	200	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8½
63⅜	39½	2½b	Am Woolen pf	600	45	44¼	45	45
4¼	1	h	Am Writ Pap	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
17½	2⅞	h	Am Writ Pap pf	100	4	4	4	4
17⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	1800	12¼	12	12¼	12⅜
34⅜	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	200	17⅜	17	17	..
34¼	26¼	1†	Archer Daniels	400	30	34½	36	34⅜
9¾	7¾	7	Armour Del pf	100	95	95	95	95
6⅜	3½	..	Armour Ill A	5500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
63⅜	46¼	..	Armour Ill pr pf	1400	61¾	61	61½	61¾
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	10	9⅞	10	10
40½	29½	.50	Asso Oil	40	36	36	36	..
73¾	45⅞	2	Atchison T&SF	3600	51	49½	50⅞	50¼
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	100	78	78	78	78½
54½	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	200	28⅝	28½	28⅝	28
25¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	500	25¼	25	25	25
103⅞	33	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	103½
87⅜	16½	2†	Auburn Auto	1500	23⅜	22½	23⅜	23⅜
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1400	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅝
			—B—					
16½	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	800	8	7⅞	8	8⅛
34	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	16⅛	15½	16	16⅛
46⅜	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	41½	41¼	41¼	..
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	600	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
18⅜	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	2000	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	19
9¾	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
23⅞	8⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	700	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12⅜
19⅛	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	15½	15½	15½	15⅝
49½	25¼	1¾g	Bethlehem Steel	3500	29⅝	28⅞	29½	29⅝
82	55	..	Beth Steel pf	200	64	64	64	65
20	20¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
68¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	53	52½	53	53½
88	76	4†	Bon Ami A	100	82	82	82	83
78½	19¾	1.60f	Borden	500	25⅜	25	25⅜	25½
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	200	22¼	21½	21⅝	22
10⅜	7	..	Boston & Maine	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
19⅝	12	1	Briggs Mfg	600	16¾	16	16½	17¼
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	1400	42½	41⅜	42	42⅜
97	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	..
5¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	300	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	4½
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	200	25	25	25	25
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
19⅜	10¼	.40	Burroughs Add	800	12⅛	11⅝	12½	12
3⅞	1⅛	..	Bush Terminal	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4¾	1½	..	Butterick	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	..
			—C—					
44⅜	18⅝	1½	Calif Packing	1600	42½	41⅜	42⅛	41
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	200	¾	¾	¾	..
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	3½	3½	3½	3½
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	500	16½	16	16	16½
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	2200	14	13¾	14	14¼
86⅝	55	..	Case Threesh	900	41	40¾	41	41¾
33⅜	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	500	27⅛	26⅝	27½	26¾
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	800	20¼	20	20	20¾
4	1	h	Celotex vtc	100	1¾	1¼	1¾	1⅝
22⅜	8¼	h	Celotex Co pf	180	11	10¾	11	10¼
43½	30¼	h	Cerro de Pasco	2300	40¾	39⅞	40¾	40⅞
48⅝	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1200	43⅞	43¼	43¾	43⅞
8	1⅜	h	Shi & E Ill pf	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4½	4½	4½	..
8⅛	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	3½	3¾	3⅝	3½
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	1600	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	600	29½	28¾	29½	28⅝
11⅞	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
60⅜	29¼	1†	Chrysler	10800	33¾	32¾	33	33
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	78½	78½	78½	78½
21¾	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	200	15	14½	15	15
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	600	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14¼
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	400	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
94	77½	7	Collins & A pf	30	78	78⅝	79	..
8¾	3⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	5	5	5	..
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	10	23	23	23	..
15½	2¾	..	Columbia Gas	1500	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	400	66	66	66	66
77¾	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	500	67	66½	67	67¾
35½	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	700	28½	28	28¼	28¼
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	300	49	48⅞	49	..
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	57⅜	56½	57⅜	57
63¾	15½	.60	Comm Solvents	1900	21	20½	21	20¾
3⅜	1⅞	..	Commwlth & So	1400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
52¾	21½	6	Commwlth & S 6pf	300	37½	37¼	37¼	37¾
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	100	28	28	28	28¼
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	100	13⅛	13½	13⅜	13½
47⅜	25⅞	2	Consol Gas	1800	28	27½	28	28
14¼	7¼	.25b	Consol Oil	1400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
13¾	6⅜	..	Container A	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
5¾	2⅜	..	Container B	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
2⅞	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	300	1	1	1	1
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	200	81	81	81	81
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	020	28½	27½	28½	28
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	28½	27½	28½	28
2¼	¾	..	Cont Motors	100	¾	¾	¾	..
22¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Motors	100	¾	¾	¾	..
51	46⅜	3	Cont Oil	1500	18	17½	18	17¾
84½	55½	3	Corn Exchange	10	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	47
148½	135	7	Corn Prod pf	900	61⅜	61	61⅜	61¼
8⅝	2⅜	..	Coty	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	300	32¾	32¼	32¼	32¼
36⅛	16¾	1	Crown Cork & S	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	22⅞
3½	¼	..	Cuba Co	200	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
10½	3½	..	Cuba Ry pf	20	6	6	6	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	5700	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	8⅞
65	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	390	64⅞	63¾	64½	64½
52⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	50	50	50	51½
29¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	200	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
85⅜	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	400	82¾	82	82¾	..
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	900	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	400	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16½
			—D—					
34½	10¼	..	Deere & Co	1200	16½	16¼	16½	16⅜
15½	10¼	4	Deere & Co pf	300	12⅜	12¼	12¼	..
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	300	42	40	40	41
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	700	17	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝
13¼	4½	..	Denver R G pf	100	6½	6⅜	6⅜	..
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	100	21½	21½	21½	21⅜
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	2300	44⅞	44⅛	44¾	44½
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	1500	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
103⅞	80	2.60f	du Pont de Nem	2400	90	89¼	90	89¾
125	115	6	du Pont deb	100	124	124	124	124
106	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	105½	105½	105½	105
			—E—					
161⅝	79	4	Eastman Kodak	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	98⅞
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	100	140	140	140	140
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4100	22	20½	22	21¼
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2500	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1200	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4¼
21	8⅜	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞
1⅞	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	1	1	1	1
3¾	1	..	Elk Hon Coal pf	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
63	49	3	Endicott Johnson	100	48	48	48	48
127½	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	125½	125½	125½	126
8¾	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	..
23½	10½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	14	14	14	14½
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	200	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	15
10⅜	5	1	Equitable Off Big	1400	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
24⅞	10¼	..	Erie RR	600	13½	13	13½	13⅜
28¼	15¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1200	18½	18	18½	18⅜
			—F—					
12½	4	..	Fairbanks pf	60	6	5½	6	6
8¾	2⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	300	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1½	1½	1½	..
⅞	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	26½	26½	26½	27
11	7	.60	Fifth Ave Bus	10	8½	8½	8½	..
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	200	64	64	64	64
17½	6¼	..	Foundation	400	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
17½	8¼	.80b	Fox Film A	500	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	11⅞
63	20	..	Franklin Sim pf	10	23¼	23¼	23½	..
50⅜	26⅝	2	Freeport Texas	1200	30½	29½	30½	29½
160½	116	6	Freeport Tex pf	100	116¾	116¾	116¾	..
19⅜	5	..	Fuller 2pf	10	8	8	8	..
			—G—					
4⅝	1½	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
11½	5⅝	..	GenAm Inv	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
43⅞	30	1	Gen Am Trans	200	33½	33⅛	33½	34
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	1000	17½	17	17½	17½
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	10	104½	104½	104½	105
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	3500	19	18⅝	19	19¼
12¾	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12⅜	12¼	12¼	..
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	800	30	29¾	30	30
21	11	..	Gen G&E 7% A	120	15	14¾	14¾	..
22	13	..	Gen G&E 8% A	20	16½	16½	16½	..
61¼	50	3.35b	Gen Ital Edison	300	60¼	60	60¼	59¼
64½	53⅞	9	Gen Mills	200	57½	57½	57½	58¼
42	24¾	1	Gen Motors	20000	29¾	29¾	29⅝	29½
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	100½	100	100½	100½
21	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
25½	10½	60	Gen Print Ink	10	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
5⅝	2⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	300	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
19½	10	..	Gen Refract cb	200	13	13	13	..
13¼	8½	1	* Gillette Saf Raz	700	11¾	11¼	11½	11⅜
6⅜	2⅝	..	Gimbel Bros	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
28⅜	15⅝	1†	Glidden	800	25	24⅞	24⅞	24½
9	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	200	18	18	18	18
18	7	..	Goodrich	500	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	3500	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	22⅞
11¾	3⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	5	5	5	5⅛
71½	49½	7	Goth S H pf ww	20	50	50	50	..
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
8⅜	4	..	Grand Union	200	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	1500	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	15¼
15⅛	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	300	11¼	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1000	30¼	30	30¼	30⅛
113¾	102	7	Great W Sug pf	10	114¾	114¾	114¾	115
			—H—					
36½	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	40	28¾	28¼	28¼	..
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6½
6½	1½	..	Hat Corp of Am	300	3	3	3	..
62¼	19¾	..	Hat Corp pf	10	52	52	52	..
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
96⅞	81½	5	Hazel Atlas	100	85	85	85	..
81⅜	59	3	Hercules Powder	800	75	73¼	73¼	..
10½	4¾	..	Holland Furnace	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
81⅛	25⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	200	4	3⅞	4	3⅞

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 31	Last Aug. 30
29¾	13½	..	Houston Oil	500	16¾	16½	16⅝	17
87⅛	38½	3	Howe Sound	2000	84⅞	82⅝	84¾	83½
12¼	4⅞	..	Hudson & Man	100	6	6	6	6¼
24½	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	1300	8⅞	8½	8¾	8¾
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	300	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅜	..	Ill Central	1500	16¾	16¼	16¾	16⅜
30½	10⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	100	23	23	23	23⅛
73¾	50	2	Ingersoll-Rand	300	87	87	87	88¾
49¾	35	.25	Inland Steel	200	39	38	38	39⅛
14⅝	8½	h	Interboro Rap Tr	1800	13¾	13½	13¾	14
12	6½	h	Interboro R T cd	100	12	12	12	12
11¼	8¼	..	Interlake Iron	500	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
6½	2	..	Int Agr Corp	500	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
22¾	4½	.20	Int Carriers	300	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	..
57⅞	18⅝	..	Int Cement	100	23¼	22½	23¼	22⅜
46⅞	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	100	27	27	27	27⅜
175⅜	118	.7	Int Harvester pf	100	110	110	110	..
9¼	3⅜	..	Int Hydroelec	500	4⅝	4	4½	4⅜
29¼	21	.35b	Int Nickel	2000	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	25½
130	115¾	7	Int Nickel pf	300	125½	125½	124½	..
25	10	..	Int Paper 7%	30	11	10⅝	11	..
6½	2	..	Int Pap&Pow A	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
3½	1¼	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
2¾	1	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
24⅞	8½	..	Int Pap&P pf	200	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
25	9	..	Int Print Ink	300	19½	19½	19½	19¾
7	2	..	Int Rys Cen Am	500	4½	4½	4½	..
32	21	1½	Int Salt	300	31½	31½	31½	..
80⅝	40	.2	Int Shoe	300	41⅜	41	41	41½
17⅜	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	3000	10	9⅞	10	10¼
16⅜	3½	..	Interstate Dept S	400	10½	10¼	10½	10⅜
			—J—					
66⅜	39	..	Johns Manville	3300	48¾	48½	48¾	48½
77	45	..	Jones & L'lin pr	10	49¾	49¾	49¾	50⅞
			—K—					
113½	97⅞	6	Kan S P&L B pf	10	112¼	112½	112½	..
21¾	11⅜	.80	Kelvinator Corp	900	13½	13⅛

Commerce and Finance

Ford to Make Himself Independent of Steel Producers

Business and Industry

Japan and U. S. Both Seek Trade Pacts With Haiti

Nippon Boosts Exports by 25 P. C. in 3 Months—U. S. Still First

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 30 (U. P.)—In less than three months, Japan's exports to Haiti have jumped nearly 25 per cent, forcing the United Kingdom into third place with Japan second. The United States is still first, though suffering a decided slump.

In June, 1933, the United States exported to Haiti 60 per cent of the total, while in June, 1934, imports from the United States dropped to 38 per cent.

The influx of Japanese goods forced the United States below 50 per cent for the first time in two decades.

Haitian exports to Japan were zero, according to official figures released by the fiscal representative. The fact that Japan accepts no reciprocal imports from Haiti has had repercussions in the local press, and the consensus seems to be that Japanese exports to the island should be stopped unless the Japanese Government accepts a commercial code to take Haiti products in return.

It was learned reliably that Japanese representatives would be in Haiti soon to discuss the possibilities of a working agreement.

Haiti is the third country on the State Department's list for reciprocal treaties. Agreements with Colombia and Cuba have already been negotiated. Negotiations looking to a tariff pact began as soon as the American marines were withdrawn recently.

In the fiscal years of 1932-33, Haiti's exports amounted to $9,300,000. Its imports during the same period totaled $7,600,000, giving it an export balance. However, its trade with the United States shows a reverse relation. The United States sells ten times more to Haiti than it buys from that country.

Announcements of public hearings in regard to the Haitian treaty are expected soon. Under the recent tariff law, there must be an announcement 30 days before the treaty is completed, in order to give all interests the opportunity to testify.

Crude Oil Output In United States Off 35,988 Barrels

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 31 (AP)—Although Texas crude oil production continued to rise last week, reduction elsewhere brought the total United States output down 41,254 barrels from 2,592,891 to 2,551,637 barrels a day, the Oil & Gas Journal says.

The Texas increase was from 1,076,757 to 1,084,307, with East Texas showing an advance from 485,115 to 492,220 barrels.

There was a reduction from 517,240 to 477,050 barrels in Oklahoma, and California production fell from 508,530 to 495,000 daily.

Kansas increased output from 134,530 to 135,040 barrels; eastern areas, including Michigan, hiked production from 131,024 to 133,274 barrels and the Rocky Mountain region boosted its output from 98,230 to 99,700 barrels.

May Still Turn Out Cornstalk Paper

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 30 (AP)—A plant erected in 1927 at a cost of $1,000,000 with the expectation that it would revolutionize the manufacture of paper by the use of cornstalks instead of wood pulp today was sold in Federal Court for $100,200.

The plant—that of the Cornstalks Products Company, Inc.—was successful in so far as the manufacture of the new paper was concerned, but it fell into financial difficulties. The market for the product was found to be too limited to make its manufacture profitable. The company was placed in receivership in 1929 and the plant has stood idle since that time.

Simon Wexler, a Chicago broker, purchased the plant with Federal Court approval for an undisclosed client.

Reduction Plan Still Applies to Cotton

By the Associated Press

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 31

HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture, said here yesterday that the South must decide whether it is going to shrink its cotton production to actual domestic needs or continue to grow surplus cotton for world markets.

Secretary Wallace stopped here en route to Marianna, Ark., where he was scheduled to speak this afternoon.

"It is a question of which policy will bring the cotton farmer the greater prosperity," Secretary Wallace said in an interview. "Heretofore, despite objections to the contrary, we have been putting the customary amount of cotton on world markets.

"With the reduced crop this year, however, the farmers of the South must decide whether they will continue to grow an 18,000,000-bale crop and compete for foreign trade, or whether a 6,000,000-bale crop is more profitable to them.

"Personally, I would prefer it if we had a way to increase imports sufficiently to go ahead with our customary world trade."

Another cotton reduction program will undoubtedly be necessary again next year, in spite of this year's drought, he said, since "our carry-over in cotton is still above normal."

What Is Inflation? Morgenthau Turns Question on Askers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau yesterday resolutely declined to discuss the implications of his speech on the financial status of the New Deal.

Asked at his press conference if the speech was inflationary in any way, the Secretary smiled and asked for some books on inflation which the reporters had jokingly offered him.

"I have to know," he said, "what is inflation?"

When questioners persisted, he stressed:

"The speech will have to stand for itself."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Eventual maximum "inflation" possibilities of $3,590,000,000 under the present financial structure of the Government were counted in capital circles following Secretary Morgenthau's speech of Tuesday.

In it, he disclosed that the $2,800,000,000 profit arising from the reduction of the gold content of the dollar would eventually revert to Treasury receipts, and therefore would be applicable to the national debt.

Should such a policy be applied to the Treasury's silver program as well, whereby its seigniorage would likewise be applied to the national debt, then an additional $790,000,000 would be the maximum inflationary possibility.

This figure, however, could be reached only if the price of silver purchased under the silver purchase act remained at 50 cents an ounce, a possibility considered remote in view of the fact that it is officially estimated purchases under the act will total approximately 1,000,000,000 ounces.

Should it remain at 50 cents, however, the Treasury's seigniorage would be 79 cents an ounce.

"Seigniorage" represents the difference between the purchase price paid by the Treasury and the statutory price of $1.29 an ounce.

Should the silver dollar be revalued, as happened to gold, then the "profit" would be correspondingly greater and the inflationary possibility would be enhanced accordingly, it was pointed out.

In the meantime, Treasury officials are studiously avoiding any discussion of "inflation" in connection with the program. The Sept. 15 refinancing program is imminent, and its success may be dependent on "sound money." Treasury officials prefer to describe it as a "contra-deflationary" movement.

Engineers May Not Be Artists, But Their Work Is Art Just the Same

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DE[illegible], Aug. 31—When the industrial engineer designs blast furnaces, art values are not factors in his work. He is thinking about utility, and deals with materials that stand the greatest stresses. But if he has done his work well, he has achieved even more than the task set before him. He has produced an effect that is art itself.

He has used neither tone, flourish nor color. Its a catwalk here, a crow's nest there. Each has a definite place and must perform a certain function. There must be a crane capable of lifting great loads with the ease of an elephant tossing his trunk about. There must be powerful conveyors to fill the fiery maw of the furnaces with trainloads of iron ore, coke and limestone.

Then there must be fans and blowers to take off the gases. No detail is overlooked, even down to the ladles mounted on heavy railway trucks to carry away the molten slag, a furnace by-product used for roadmaking and cement manufacture. Completeness is the result. Not another nut, bolt or beam could add anything to capacity, strength or majesty, nor could any one of them be removed without weakening the whole.

The engineer is concerned only with the job furnaces have to do, but the result he achieves, without apparent effort, is monumental. It typifies industry, mighty human endeavor. Nothing is out of balance. It is an impelling symphony in steel out of which grows even greater desire to strive and to do.

Richfield Receiver Urges Disposition of Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31—William C. McDuffie, receiver for the Richfield Oil Company of California and Pan American Petroleum Corporation, in his eighth report which was filed in the United States District Court here recently, urged the early reorganization or sale of the properties under receivership.

The Richfield receivership proper, including the United Oil Company, a California corporation, is shown as having incurred an operating loss of $321,792 for the second quarter of this year, as compared with an operating profit of $481,803 in the first three months of this year.

Pacific Coast Business Index Highest in Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—The Bank of America Index of Far Western Business for July (preliminary) stood at 67.8, the highest point reached in 2½ years. The July index is 5.9 per cent above July, 1933, the peak month of last year, and 9.4 per cent above July, 1932.

Defiant Millers Undermine Wheat Control in France

Say They Prefer Law of Supply and Demand to Statute Fixing $1.95 Price

PARIS, Aug. 31 (AP)—A breakdown in the French wheat control today caused the Cabinet to approve a revised plan to handle the 110,000,000 bushel surplus which is disrupting the market.

The Cabinet decided the situation was almost as serious as that of a year ago and was, in fact, made worse by the failure of price fixing and the millers' open defiance of the Government—the millers having said that they intended to operate according to the law of supply and demand.

The present surplus is about one-third the annual French consumption. The Government intends to seek a more strict enforcement of milling regulations, an increase of exports and an encouragement of stock feeding to maintain the official price of $1.95 a bushel which farm authorities say had been disregarded throughout the country.

France had hoped to pay her adverse balance of trade with Germany with surplus wheat but now Germany is expected to buy Russian grain.

Like Italy and Germany, France entered the post-war years determined to make itself independent of wheat from the continental producers It has succeeded handsomely.

But the penalty has been a continuous dissatisfaction in the urban districts with the high living costs arising out of a protected price of wheat to the farmers which at the depth of the world depression was about four times the world price.

Now another problem has been added. With the artificial price obtained for French wheat, the farmer has been encouraged to overgrow with the result that France, formerly an importer, now shares the problem of the continental producer, namely an export surplus. Wheat farmers and millers have apparently been persuaded by the excess of supply over domestic demand to chisel on the guaranteed price.

FCA Chartering Of Credit Unions Is Expected Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Approximately 500 persons have written to the Farm Credit Administration that they are interested in forming federal credit unions under the provisions of the recently-enacted Federal Credit Union Act, according to C. R. Orchard, assistant director of the credit union section. Since the act was passed some 1500 inquiries about credit unions have been received.

"I anticipate that the Farm Credit Administration will be ready to approve charters for credit unions about Sept. 15," Mr. Orchard said.

Credit unions are cooperative thrift and loan associations of groups of persons having common bonds of occupation or association or living within well-defined neighborhoods or communities, either city, town or rural. They encourage their members to save by investing a little of their earnings in the stock of credit unions. The money so invested is available for loans to the member-stockholders for provident or productive purposes. The Government does not purchase stock in credit unions or lend them any money.

"Credit unions start small and grow conservatively," Mr. Orchard said. "They have little or no earnings at first from which to pay their officers. Therefore it is necessary for a few of the organizers to give their time unselfishly during the first months of the credit union.

"The organizers should also consider if they have a potential membership of at least 50," Mr. Orchard suggested.

"Finally," he explained, "the organizers should determine that there is an economic necessity for the credit union, as this is one of the questions which a Farm Credit Administration investigator will look into before recommending that a charter be granted. Particularly, the question is whether there is a credit union already organized to serve the needs of the group."

Another Decline In Brokers' Loans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City amounted to $793,000,000 during the week ended Aug. 29, representing a decline of $17,000,000 for the week.

The loans for the week ended Aug. 30 last year were $881,000,000.

Higher Prices For Stock Exchange Seats

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Reports from Toronto of a further sharp advance in the value of Toronto Stock Exchange seats stirred interest in Wall Street brokerage circles today. An open bid of $52,000 for a membership was reported contrasted with the last sale of three months ago at $44,700. The current asking price was said to be $60,000.

While the climb in Toronto seat values was viewed in some quarters as portending a loss of some speculative business to the exchange across the border, it was pointed out by brokers that seat values on the New York Stock Exchange have also strengthened since the last sale about two weeks ago.

German Inability to Pay Debts Is Due to Transfer Difficulty

What Caused It? Is Main Question—Institute of International Finance Examines Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's Contentions in Detail

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—The moratorium on Germany's external debt service is attributable solely to transfer difficulties, it is stated in a special bulletin of the Institute of International Finance, made public yesterday by Dean John T. Madden, director.

The individual German debtors are, with few exceptions, able to provide funds in reichsmarks for the entire service of their external obligations, but the Reichsbank is unable to convert these funds in full into the foreign currencies in which the debt service is payable, the bulletin explains.

The Institute of International Finance, which is a nonprofit-making research organization, is conducted by the Investment Bankers' Association of America, in coöperation with the New York University.

Began in 1931

"The German transfer difficulties began in June, 1931, when the international finance panic precipitated by the collapse of the Austrian Credit Anstalt resulted in a large scale withdrawal of foreign short-term funds from Germany," the bulletin says.

"Since then the repayment of foreign short-term credits, the amortization and repurchase of foreign medium and long-term obligations, and the adverse development of the external trade balance have resulted in a drastic reduction in the Reichsbank's gold and foreign-exchange reserves.

"It is clear that the gold and foreign-exchange reserves of the Reichsbank have dwindled to almost negligible proportions. However, these reserves do not constitute the total foreign-exchange resources of the country."

According to reliable information, the bulletin reports, on April 30 the Reichsbank and one of its subsidiaries, the Gold Discount Bank, held a total of foreign bills amounting to 290,072,000 reichsmarks, and the four note-issuing banks of Germany held gold and foreign-exchange reserves of 73,346,000 reichsmarks.

It is generally understood that the commercial banks hold substantial assets in foreign currencies, it is added. "In addition, it is well known that substantial payments are due to Germany from Russia which will augment the legal reserves of the Reichsbank."

"The depletion of Germany's foreign-exchange resources is attributed chiefly to the unfavorable trend of the foreign-trade balance and to the rapid reduction in the amount of the debt outstanding abroad," the bulletin continues.

"The reduction of the German external indebtedness has taken two forms: First, the repayment of principal and, secondly, the repurchase of external obligations by German nationals. In addition, the amount of the debt in terms of reichsmarks has declined sharply as a result of the depreciation of a number of the foreign currencies in which it is payable."

Unfavorable Trade

In one way or another the German external debt has been reduced by approximately 60 per cent during the last three years, and it is further estimated that the total account of German debt now outstanding abroad is not more than 9,000,000,000 or 10,000,000,000 marks.

"There has been considerable criticism in the creditor countries of the economic and financial policies of the German Government in so far as they pertain to the external debt service," the bulletin says. "This criticism involves chiefly the German foreign-trade policy. Dr. Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, has attempted to shift the blame for the adverse development of Germany's foreign trade to the creditor countries. In a statement issued on June 14, 1934, he attributed the decline in Germany's exports to (a) the depreciation of foreign currencies and to (b) increased tariffs and import control by foreign countries."

A statistical analysis of Germany's foreign trade by countries contained in the bulletin affords a basis for appraising Dr. Schacht's contention and shows that:

"1. German exports to Great Britain and the United States, countries with depreciated currencies, declined by only 9 per cent and 12.6 per cent, respectively, in 1933 as compared with 1932. At the same time Germany's adverse trade balance with the United States declined by 23.7 per cent.

"2. In the first quarter of 1934 exports to Great Britain actually increased by 18 per cent, as compared with the first quarter of 1933.

"3. Exports to France and Switzerland, gold-standard countries, declined by 18.1 per cent and 14.4 per cent, respectively, in 1933, as compared with 1932."

Tariff Policies

Regarding the effect of foreign tariff policies on the German export trade, the bulletin says as follows: "Shortly after the present German Government came into power, tariff rates on a number of agricultural commodities were raised and the affected countries retaliated by increasing duties on German goods. Similarly, the resentment aroused in foreign countries by the German Government's policy towards certain racial minorities and towards organized labor, as well as the changed political relations with the Soviet Union, have affected Germany's foreign trade.

"The adverse development of Germany's trade balance during the first seven months of 1934 has been due almost as much to the increase in imports as to the decrease in exports. Secretary of State Hull's note of June 28 to the German Government stated that 'It is widely believed that during the recent months German foreign purchases of material susceptible of military use have been extensive.' Figures from official German sources show a sharp increase in imports of certain raw materials in the first four months of 1934 as compared with the corresponding period of 1932. While there has been some increase in business activity in Germany, the percentage increase in imports appears disproportionate to the rate of increase in industrial production."

The World's Business

The Father of the Oil Industry

THE argument as to the real father of the oil industry has been revived by the Diamond Jubilee celebrations at Titusville, Penna. There was Samuel M. Kier. In 1850 Kier constructed the first refinery in Pittsburgh, thus becoming the first oil refiner. Ten years later, William Abbott and William Barnsdall built the first refinery in the oil regions at Titusville to operate on crude oil produced from wells drilled exclusively for crude oil. Both enterprises owed their origin to Kier's discovery that petroleum could be distilled. Coupled with the invention of the wick type oil lamp, the discovery meant the progressive displacement of whale oil as an illuminant.

George H. Bissell is also entitled to a position in the Hall of Oil fame. In 1854 he took to Dartmouth a bottle of crude oil received from Titusville, and the report he received from the chemistry department of the college was so hopeful that he went himself to Titusville, and leased some land for oil exploitation. This was another precedent. Bissell's venture was the first leasing of land for oil in history. In the same year, also, the first oil company in the world came into existence. It was called the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company, and it purchased the original Bissell lease, and added to it.

* * *

But the man whose name has been honored most in the celebrations this week is Col. E. L. Drake. Drake came into notice in 1857. He had been a dry-goods clerk, clerk in a hotel, express agent, and train conductor. While at his job on a train, he, like so many other train conductors, made the acquaintance of one of his passengers. This man's name was James M. Townsend, who had become president of the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company. Townsend tried to sell Drake the idea of oil. He must have been a very persuasive talker, for Drake drew his life's savings, amounting to $200, out of the bank, and invested in Townsend's company. But his interests were not only financial. Throwing up his job, he devoted his life to the new enterprise.

All pioneers have to endure the ridicule of their fellows. Drake had to put up with plenty of it. Foreseeing the difficulty, Townsend gave Drake the title of Colonel, and with this dubious adornment as his only protection he carried on the humble operations of the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company. Drake, of course, had more than the soi-disant colonelcy to help him. He had enormous perseverance, an unsurpassed ingenuity, and the vision of a seer. Townsend picked the right man to push his company when he selected this extrain conductor for the job.

* * *

The pre-Drake method pursued by the company in winning its oil was very primitive. The land was trenched, and the oil pumped with the water into vats, whence it was separated by skimming. In other words, the oil men waited for the oil to seep to the surface. Drake went after his oil. He bored for it. The idea did not originate with him, but with Bissell, who thought of the enterprise in terms of salt well sinking. In 1859 work got under way with the help of men who had had experience in sinking salt wells. Drake drove a heavy iron pipe to the surface of the rock, and bore from that point. The pipe was driven by a wooden maul raised by hand with a windlass. It was this operation, to which oil men trace the beginning of their mammoth industry, that started the first oil boom in history. Drake is rightly honored as the pioneer of oil.

* * *

Nowadays we manage to drive oil wells miles deep, whereas Colonel Drake reached a depth of only 69 feet. His solitary well became the parent of 400,000. Drake unearthed a new element—perhaps the main one—in our mechanical civiliation. A new light dawned on the world; oil transformed the world's method of transport; industries sought power from the same source. The Allies, it is said, "floated to victory on a wave of oil." It is supposed to have smeared the high politics of four continents as has no other commodity except perhaps munitions. This is the magic development which has been celebrated this week by members of this $13,000,000,000 industry.

H. B. E.

Wages and Work Drop More Than Seasonal in July

Employment Off 2.9 P. C. and Pay Rolls Decline 6.5 P. C., Says Survey

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Employment, hours of work and average weekly earnings declined more than seasonally in July, according to the monthly report of the National Industrial Conference Board issued today. The number of wage-earners employed decreased 2.9 per cent, total man-hours worked declined 6.5 per cent and there was a decrease in pay rolls of 6.5 per cent.

While average hourly earnings in July were a fraction of a cent higher than in June, average weekly earnings were 78 cents lower because of a reduction in hours worked. Weekly earnings declined from $20.70 in June to $19.92 in July, while hours worked per week declined from 35.4 in June to 34.1 in July. Real weekly earnings, however, decreased 4.1 per cent, as compared with a decrease of 3.8 per cent in actual weekly earnings, it is pointed out, because of a rise of .4 per cent in the wage-earner's cost of living.

Manufacturing activity, as measured by total man-hours worked, declined 6.5 per cent from June to July of this year, to a level 8.2 per cent under that of July, 1933, the report shows. Man-hours worked declined from June to July in 18 of 25 industries covered in the survey, the declines ranging from 0.3 per cent in leather tanning to 37.3 per cent in the iron and steel industry.

Says Credit to U. S. Wage Earner Safest Loan in the World

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Credit to the American wage earner has in the last six years been the "safest loan in the world," Roger Steffan, director of modernization credits Federal Housing Administration, declared recently.

Mr. Steffan spoke before representatives of building and loan corporations and banks in nine northeastern states gathered to discuss the operation and effects of the Federal modernization program.

The idea behind the program, he said, is to make it possible to borrow on a time basis with no cash down, and to "buy improvements of a lasting nature as easily as buying groceries."

There were two problems, Mr. Steffan said, in the operation of the plan—one, to make the program easy for the banks, and two, to make it easy for the individual to borrow.

The first problem is met, he said, by substituting a 20 per cent guarantee of losses for the indorsement or collateral which "loaning organizations ordinarily demand."

Concerning the second problem, he said: "This is done by making it possible for an applicant to base his loan request on character and earning power instead of mortgage security."

Mr. Steffan said he wanted the modernization program to be considered as an "umbrella which has been raised over property owners, consruction interests and financial institutions within which they are asked to find a method of getting together to bring the better housing program to success and add an enormous contribution to the movement toward recovery.

"This thing is going to grow—this is not a 30-day campaign," he said.

Nine states were represented in the group which consisted both of loan organizations and home owners. The states were Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

SEC Is Praised On Foreign Bond Stand

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Praising the Securities Exchange Commission for its decision temporarily to exempt foreign dollar bonds from the full registration requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Robert S. Byfield, president of Foreign Bond Associates in a bulletin issued by that company, points out the dangers of insisting that foreign governments, municipalities and corporations be placed in the same class as domestic issuers in so far as American holders of foreign bonds are concerned and expresses the hope that the commission will see its way clear to grant permanent exemption.

"Foreign issuers," Mr. Byfield writes, "would have it entirely within their power to determine whether or not their securities were to remain listed on an American exchange" had the commission insisted upon demanding full registration of their securities. "How dangerous this might have been," he continues, "may be evident when it is realized that in many cases it would have been to the definite interest of a foreign obligor to have its bonds delisted or even rendered contraband in the American market."

This he feels, would enable foreign issuers to buy in and repatriate their obligations more cheaply.

Pennsylvania Railroad Building Plans Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31—The Pennsylvania Railroad's electrification improvement and equipment building program which was financed by the Public Works Administration, and which will provide through electric service from New York to Washington, is approximately half finished, with more than 12,000 furloughed railroad men working directly on the project, according to an announcement of the company.

Expansionist

Henry Ford

Chile Seen Ousting Colombia as Leading S. A. Gold Producer

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 1 (By U. P.)—Chile will be the largest producer of gold in South America unless Colombia, the leader so far, increases her output of the yellow metal. If Chile succeeds, she will have risen from seventh place to the top in less than two years.

At the present rate, Chile will produce 14,000 pounds in 1934, but production is being speeded up and the Gold Placer Mining Bureau this week announced plans to double production to more than 30,000 pounds.

The Caja de Credito Minero, or state mining credit bank, is introducing machinery which will increase the yield from low content ores.

In 1930, Chile produced only 1450 pounds, rising in 1933 to 10,190 pounds when Colombia produced 18,000 pounds. Besides absorbing 45,000 unemployed, this remarkable state development has eased the pressure on exchange, so much so that the peso is so buoyant that special exchange operations are carried on to keep its foreign value down.

As long as the world price of gold remains high, and as long as the internal purchasing power of the paper peso is maintained, Chilean industry will flourish. At present one gold peso is worth five paper ones. The gold content of placer sands is so low that once gold and paper level up, it is unprofitable to mine the gold.

The Central Bank recently shipped $850,000 worth of gold from the placers to New York where it will be kept in an earmarked account against drafts issued by the bank to merchants.

New Citrus Markets For Californians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31—World markets for citrus fruit have claimed a wider share of interest in the eyes of California orange and lemon growers this year. They have already shipped 1,115,000 boxes to European and transpacific ports, with the season little more than half over.

Somewhat more than half of the export shipments were sold in European countries at prices below the domestic average, but still 50 cents a box above last year's export average, the California Fruit Growers Exchange reported recently.

Transpacific exports by the cooperative exchange have exceeded 300,000 boxes. They were sold at prevailing prices, and represent a wide distribution to 50 ports in Hawaii, the Philippines, the Orient, Australia, and New Zealand.

Since Canada is California's best foreign orange customer, growers also have been interested in watching the first shipment of 1934 crop. South African oranges move into Halifax and Montreal by way of a new subsidized steamship line from Cape Town to Montreal. Citrus fruits from Palestine and British West Indies also are expected to enter the Canadian markets with the benefit of British transportation subsidies.

AAA Buys 2,000,000 Bushels of Crop Seed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—More than 2,000,000 bushels of seed had been purchased by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to the close of business Aug. 21, in its effort to insure sufficient quantities of properly adapted varieties of seed for planting 1935 crops.

Huge $13,750,000 Steel Expansion Program by Ford

Auto Magnate Aims at Self-Sufficiency in 36 Kinds of Steel He Uses

DETROIT, Aug. 31 (AP)—A $13,750,000 expansion program, intended to give the Ford Motor Company an independent supply of the 36 different kinds of steel it requires, was under way today at the company's Dearborn plant.

Construction of two new steel mills has been started, and initial orders have been placed for equipment that practically will double the present power facilities. The work is expected to require about eight months.

With the mills in operation, the Ford Company can produce 1500 tons of finished steel a day, an announcement said yesterday, increasing the steel production of the Detroit area by approximately 25 per cent. That capacity, the announcement said, will enable the company to turn out 3000 automobiles daily without buying any steel in the market. The company believes it will be the only private manufacturer in the world in that position.

The buildings alone are expected to cost $650,000. Special machinery and equipment for steel production will cost $6,000,000, including a 54-inch blooming mill, reheating furnaces, roughing mills, hot finishing mills, cold mills, 500 feet of continuous pickling tanks, and annealing furnaces.

The cost of the new power development is estimated at more than $6,000,000.

The steel plants, the announcement said, will give employment to 500 additional men.

Bank Sees Danger In Federal Policy Toward Business

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Business revival can come about only through individual initiative, which should be encouraged by the Federal Government instead of stifled by restrictions and limitations, states the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, in the Guaranty Survey, published today.

The bank deplores the extent that the Government has intervened through regulation and active participation in the field of private business. It cites instances of direct federal competition with private business in several new areas as a result of the depression.

The public utility industry is among the group most directly affected. The purposes of the Tennessee Valley Authority are to generate and sell power; develop new processes for producing fertilizers at low prices and provide inland waterway navigation. Other operations of the TVA include the mining of phosphate ore; the construction and renting of homes and the provisions of free use of farm plots to tenants. It also finances consumers in the purchase of electrical equipment and organizes and finances cooperative associations.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, besides partially controlling farm operations, engages in the business of buying and selling farm products, the survey continues. The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation has dealt extensively in foodstuffs and has recently announced a project to purchase cotton and ticking and to manufacture matresses and quilts for the use of the unemployed.

The Public Works Administration and other agencies bid for labor in competition with private employers, which has conspired in certain sections to make it impossible for private contractors to obtain labor.

Drought Affects Oil Industry in Southwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Aug. 31—Long a major factor in agriculture, the drought has begun to leave its mark on the oil industry as well.

Shortage of water has halted drilling operations on more than 90 per cent of the wells in this vicinity. For a time after drought conditions became acute, the Continental Oil Company supplied many leases in Archer County with water for drilling and other purposes, but it recently was forced to abandon this. Operators, however, have made many locations for new wells. They are ready to resume extensive drilling activities as soon as water is available for the purpose.

All deposits in this Bank

ARE FULLY INSURED

by the Mutual Savings Banks Fund of New York State

The NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK

Southwest Corner of State and Pearl Streets

ALBANY, NEW YORK

Boston Tax Rate Rises to $37.10

Dowling Pushes Relief Inquiries

Germans Lift Hitler Film Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

arrests on substantial evidence, a growing conviction that he is really cleaning up welfare dishonesty.

Motion Pictures

Hasty Protest

Two days ago representatives of 24 German-American societies appeared at City Hall, protested the showing of the picture, "Hitler's Reign of Terror" at Tremont Temple next week unless it was decidedly cut and reedited. Advance reports of its inaccuracies and unfairness to the Hitler régime from German-American friends had led to the protest.

Yesterday, after seeing a pre-view of the picture, a committee from the societies came out smiling, withdrew their protests, said they were satisfied to let the picture run "as is" because it would "fall of its own weight."

Politics

One Way to Lose

One gubernatorial candidate has practically assured himself of the loss of the Danvers vote by his campaign literature. It is not that the literature is not bombastic enough, but that it is costing the voters money to hear his plea. All the material he has been sending out has arrived bearing the Post Office Department stamp, "Postage Due One Cent."

Explanation by his Danvers supporters is that the candidate probably thought Danvers was within the 15-mile postal district which gets a two-cent rate.

But the postage payees feel that if he doesn't even know where Danvers is then they have the right to feel slighted, to consider placing their votes elsewhere.

Bacon Opportunity

Conveniently for his present gubernatorial campaign, Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon will deliver the principal address at the national exercises to take place at the United States Military Academy at West Point at 3 p. m. Thursday, commemorating the 187th anniversary of the birth of Lafayette and the twenieth anniversary of the Battle of the Marne.

Broadcasting of the speech on a nation-wide hookup will let Mr. Bacon appear in a prominent national position of prestige, non-political in character. If he yields to the temptation to introduce politics into the event, of course, then this advantage may be lost.

Selection of Mr. Bacon rests on the interesting point that his father, Robert Bacon, delivered the first address at the first Lafayette-Marne exercises which were held in New York's City Hall in 1916.

Primary Record

A record for primary voter registration in Boston was in the making today with roughly 292,000 voters listed by this afternoon as the deadline of 10 o'clock tonight approached. The election will be held Sept. 20. The previous record was made in 1932 when Boston had 273,338 primary voters registered.

Motorists

Awaiting Zero Hour

Late today the new compulsory automobile insurance rates will be announced by Insurance Commissioner Merton L. Brown. Then will end the speculation which has marked the last few weeks as to increases and decreases.

Mr. Brown's office is particularly effective in keeping things secret until the time comes for release. But other indications such as increased accidents due to drunken driving point to some rate increases.

Racing to the Races

Horse racing is generally considered a threat to the pocketbooks of those who bet, but as not affecting others. Today a new point of view showed that indirectly horse racing could threaten people outside the tracks who had no interest in gambling.

Registrar of Motor Vehicles Morgan T. Ryan has under his jurisdiction many fine wide roads leading to the legalized betting tracks in New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Zestfully seeking to get to the races or eagerly racing away with winnings or to get away from the scene of losses, many motorists have used the highways as race tracks, have oversped and threatened road traffic.

With major events scheduled for Labor Day week-end—always a time of crowded roads — the registrar warns race-track habitués to drive slowly and carefully. He will have an extra force of inspectors out to see that road laws are obeyed.

Weather

Fall in August

Fall days in August continued today after a night which brought frosts to many parts of the State, with thin ice forming on ponds in a few western places. Commuters hastened into their trains, grateful for the warmth of steam-heated cars. Householders made hurried inspections of oil tanks and coal bins in view of possible early winter weather. Little prospect for much change was seen by the weather bureau, although tomorrow is scheduled to be slightly warmer.

Liquor Control

A Point for Wives

A few days ago the Quincy Liquor Dealers' Association agreed to a later opening hour for their places on Sunday afternoons, a change from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. Today the reason was announced—protests from Quincy housewives. With later opening hours many housewives will now get an opportunity to have an automobile ride Sunday afternoons with their husbands, who used to spend the afternoon chatting over drinks, in Quincy's taverns.

Crime Control

Gun Registry Starts

No longer can citizens have a miscellaneous assortment of firearms around, unknown to anyone, for the new National Firearms Act is to be enforced. Last night Joseph P. Carney, collector of internal revenue, announced that all firearms must be registered with his office on or before Sept. 24.

Aimed at bandits and gunmen who use sawed-off shotguns and machine guns for criminal purposes, the act is one of the important steps in the new national drive to suppress criminals.

"The term 'firearm,'" said Mr. Carney, "means a shotgun or rifle if it has a barrel of less than 18 inches in length, or any other weapon, except a pistol or revolver, from which a shot is discharged by an explosive, if such weapon is capable of being concealed on the person; or a machine gun, and it also includes a muffler or silencer for any firearm whether or not such firearm is included within the foregoing definition."

Failure to register firearms will mean to the offender liability to a fine of $2000, imprisonment for five years, or both.

New Deal Adopts European Pensions

(Continued from Page 1)

executive secretary of the Association for Old Age Security, puts it:

"China, India and the United States remain the only large countries without any national system of old-age security."

China, India and the United States—surely that is unusual company for the United States to be in! As a matter of fact, 27 of the 48 states have anticipated action by the Federal Government, and altogether some 120,000 persons in America are now receiving benefits under state laws, with average pension in 1933 of about $20 a month.

Governmental Annuities

This should be compared with some 1,500,000 pensioners in Great Britain, which has a population only about one-third that of the United States. Payments vary from a shilling to 10 shillings (about $2.50 a week) depending on personal means of the recipient.

As long ago as 1833 England proposed to sell cheap governmental annuities to its population to take care of the problem of penniless old age. A good many other nations have tried the same plan, first and last. Most of them have ultimately abandoned it. The trouble is that the people who most need annuities—the poor and the profligate—do not buy them, either because they can't or are too careless. So they come on the bounty of the state anyway. Indeed, it has been found repeatedly that, wise as foresight is, unless compulsion is applied, few citizens will make adequate provision against such social emergencies.

The next big step that Great Britain took was to adopt a universal old-age protection scheme of the so-called "noncontributory" type, introduced by Denmark. This simply meant that the state stood ready to make certain payments to deserving and necessitous old people after a given age. In the case of England this was 70 years.

System of 1908

It was a straight system of government old-age grants, adopted in 1908. A number of the Scandinavian countries and English-speaking dominions followed the same path, while on the other hand, Germany and most other countries of Continental Europe followed the contributory system.

There is just one major difficulty with so-called "noncontributory" old-age payments—they cost a great deal of money. This cost the state, of course, has to shoulder alone. The recipient, who gets the money, and the employer pay nothing.

To get around this difficulty, Great Britain finally, in 1925, switched over to the "contributory" system, and both methods are now in operation in this country. The latter will eventually supplant the former, under present plans.

England's long experience is of extraordinary interest to the United States. The new British scheme resembles real insurance. Every worker in the lower paid brackets 16 years of age or more, except nonmanual workers whose earnings exceed £250 ($1250) a year, is required to make regular payments to the central fund. A worker will, let us say, contribute about nine cents a week to the system. A woman, on the other hand, contributes approximately four cents weekly. When the worker—under this contributory scheme—reaches 65 he is allowed a pension of £26 a year (about $130) without any investigation of his means.

Triple Contributions

There is a good deal more to it than that, but those are the essentials. The weekly sum paid in by the worker is duplicated by the employer, and the Government also pays a share.

Some 17,000,000 workers are now under one or the other of these twin phases of old-age protection. The old type of 1908, with the straight governmental grants to dependents after 70 years, plus a "means test"; and the new type of 1925, providing contributions and a fixed premium at 65, are partially coördinated, so that older persons who have contributed for a few years under the compulsory insurance plan are retired at 65, under certain conditions.

That in brief and stripped of all complicating details, is the English system. The chief points about it are that it is on a national basis, and that it is compulsory. Statistics, of course, are a bore, and talk of pensions necessarily requires statistics, but behind all these figures are flesh-and-blood human beings, old and sometimes friendless, who face the almshouse unless they receive some slight assistance to keep them going.

It has frequently been argued in America that the United States is too prosperous to require any such arrangement; the amounts accorded indigent old people in Europe (in England it may amount to only a shilling a week) are held up to ridicule. But these same arguments have not appealed to Australia, New Zealand and Canada, where living standards are certainly close to those in the United States and where old-age pensions have universally been put into effect.

Canadian Payments

In Canada, for example, the accepted standard of payment is $20 a month. Certainly this amount, paid to a man or woman of good character after a lifetime of worthy labor, does not seem overly luxurious. But on the other hand, it is certainly not so low as to justify radical attack. The budgets of elderly folk, it must be remembered, are quite different from ordinary family budgets.

The cost argument has frequently been raised against an old-age pension system for America, as proposed in the New Deal. The Administration's answer to this, presumably, is that if a little country like Denmark, with 3,500,000 people, can carry 100,000 such pensioners on its rolls, it would seem extraordinary if the United States could not undertake the plan.

In some cases there is economic advantage in such a system, also. Twenty dollars a month is the average payment made by the 27 American states in 1923 which had adopted old-age pensions; but this is only about half the cost of average maintenance in a county poorhouse, so that most students of the matter believe both in the superiority and economy of this program over institutional care.

In Australia, a young country with high living standards, 150,000 old-age pensioners are included in a population of about 6,500,000. About 80 per cent of the aged receive some help from such legislation in Great Britain. Universal experience indicates that a large fraction of the aged in any country need and accept these modest pensions.

Can anybody doubt that, where enacted, old-age pensions have reduced the sum total of human anxiety and hardship, of fear and humiliation, besides materially reducing the economic burden imposed on the younger workers of supporting the older generation?

Coal Vein Found in Kansas

Mr. J. W. Tressler, farmer near Emporia, Kan., encountered a six-inch vein of coal at a depth of 12 feet while drilling in an effort to replenish his water supply.

Hotels, Resorts, Travel

Greater Boston

Why Monitor Readers Like This Hotel

- Temperance Standards
- Located one block and a half from The Mother Church
- 85% of our guests are Monitor readers.

We have served Monitor Readers for more than 24 years.

LOW RATES—One Person, $2.50 a day and up; Two Persons (double beds), $3.50 a day and up; Two Persons (single beds), $4.00 a day and up. All Rooms Have Bath. L. H. TORREY, Manager

Hotel HEMENWAY
On the Fenway at Westland Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.

Hotel Commander
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Diagonally across the Common from Harvard College. 15 minutes from Boston proper and The Mother Church. Rooms with bath and shower $2.50 up. Suites of 2 to 4 rooms and kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished. Under direction of Hotel Expert Service Corporation. Alfred S. Amer, President

THE
Charlesgate
One of Boston's Most Distinctive Hotels
Charlesgate East at Beacon Street
An admirable address . . . eight-minute walk to The Mother Church
"No Smoking" Dining Room
And temperance, of course
Also operating
The Cliff Hotel
North Scituate Beach, Mass.
On the Ocean Front (25 miles from Boston)
Brochure upon request. Same Management

Copley-Plaza
Boston's Hotel of Distinction
Rooms $4 up

Massachusetts

Spend the Fall and Winter at the
MILTON HILL HOUSE
In the heart of one of Boston's most attractive suburbs. Accessible to the picturesque bridle paths and Sky Line Trails of the Blue Hill Reservation. Near two golf courses.
Delicious home cooking. Reasonable rates.
Save the expense and annoyances of housekeeping.
MILTON HILL HOUSE
Milton, Massachusetts

HOTEL MANGER
At North Station BOSTON, MASS

One of Boston's newest and most modern hotels. Lobby and lounge are spacious and luxurious. 500 guest rooms; each contains tub and shower, built-in radio, servidor, circulating ice water, tickless electric clock, French telephone, full length mirror.
Rates, room and bath for one, $2.50 to $3.00. Room and bath for two, $3.50 to $6.00

Multiplying Friends
Through determined effort to please the thousands of guests entertained throughout the years, new friends are constantly added. The VENDOME is an hotel of quality.
Hotel Vendome
Commonwealth Ave.
Two Blocks From Backbay Station
BOSTON

THE HOTEL BEACONSFIELD
REIGNS SUPREME IN BROOKLINE, MASS.
Sunny Apartments with large rooms in different combinations for transients or on yearly leases at reasonable rates for those who demand the best.
American Plan Dining Room
No Liquor Is Sold in the Hotel
Hotel Garage Adjoining
Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

Fritz Carlton Hotel
BOYLSTON and HEMENWAY STS.
at Entrance to Fenway
BOSTON
Five minutes' walk to Christian Science church.
Rooms and Suites, $2 to $8 a day
Pres. and Treas., M. E. FRITZ

HOTEL FENSGATE
Overlooking Charles River
COR. BEACON & CHARLESGATE EAST
BOSTON
An easy walk to The Mother Church
COOLEST ROOMS in Boston.
Excellent Cuisine.
Send for brochure with complete description
We Do Not Serve Liquor.

THE SAVOY
455 Columbus Avenue, Boston
ALL ROOMS WITH BATH
Single $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 Daily; $9, $12, $15, $18 Weekly. Double $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4 Daily; $15, $18, $21, $24 Weekly. Suites—Parlor, Bedroom and Bath for Four $4, $5, $6 Daily; $24, $30, $36 Weekly. Dining Room—no Alcoholic beverages served. Seven minutes' walk to The Mother Church

OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH
Friendly, Refined and Hospitable
HOTEL MINERVA
Huntington Ave., Boston. Single with Bath $2 and $2.50. Double with Bath $2.50 and $3.50.
Also Fine Cafe and Cafeteria
H. C. Demeter, Mgr.

SHERATON
A Quiet Boston Hotel of Bona Fide New England character, serving the discriminating
91 Bay State Rd.
ROOMS . . . $3 up

Hotel Bellevue
BOSTON, MASS.
Located next to State Capitol. Refined and homelike. Moderate rates for both transient and permanent guests. Excellent dining room and cafeteria.
Send for descriptive folder

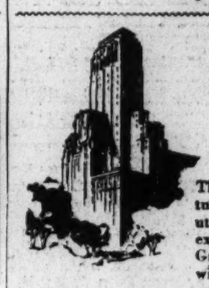
New Hampshire

Restful—Cool
Dining on the Terrace
Ten Miles from the Seacoast
Exceptionally Attractive Rates
The Exeter Inn
Exeter, New Hampshire

Chocorua Inn
CHOCORUA, N.H.
offers you a delightful combination of lake and mountain scenery. Our illustrated booklet will give you some idea of the beauties and attractions awaiting you here. Write for one.
A. B. ATWOOD, Proprietor

MODERN HOTELS
With the Charm and Comfort of Home—
EAGLE PHENIX HOTEL
CONCORD, N. H.
"SERVICE UNEXCELLED"

New York City



New York's NEWEST SKYSCRAPER HOTEL
overlooking
Central Park

The Barbizon-Plaza is located in the social and cultural center . . . opposite Central Park, just a few minutes from the theatrical district, Radio City, and exclusive Fifth Avenue shops. Convenient to the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Stations, and within one block of all transit lines. Here at no extra cost, are offered many courtesies . . . the Continental breakfast served in your room, piping hot, with no charge, no tip, no delay; nightly concerts and refreshments, Friday night forums, theatricals, art exhibits; and a well-stocked library.

All rates include Continental Breakfast. Private bath and radio in every room.

TOWER ROOMS—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED
As low as $3 *a Day,* $17 *a Week*
Double Room $5 *a Day,* $30 *a Week*
A tour of inspection invited. Write for booklet CSM, or phone CI 7-7000
BARBIZON-PLAZA HOTEL
101 West 58th Street • Central Park South

400 Rooms with tub, shower and chilled drinking water. Single, with bath, from $3. For two, with bath, from $4.50.
POPULAR PRICE COFFEE SHOP

THE TEN EYCK
ALBANY, N.Y.

Make Albany your home for a day, week or life. This romantic, old, but fully modern city will keep you interested, comfortable, happy. Oldest chartered city in United States. Replete with fascinating historic interest. Hub of fine highways, major railroads, air lines, vagabond trails. Ideally convenient base for short trips to famous shrines of Revolution and scenic joy spots; Adirondacks, Saratoga's spas and Battlefield, Lakes George and Champlain, New England's Berkshires and White Mountains, glorious Mohawk Trail. Helderberg's Indian glamor, the Catskills.
Visit legislative centers, State Museum, Historical and Art Institute, man-made Seaport, lovely parks, public and club golf courses. Modern hotels with moderate rates. Popular convention city.
Write for illustrated folder "Albany, the Historic City"
TOURIST BUREAU
Chamber of Commerce, Albany, N. Y.

The DE WITT CLINTON
ALBANY'S NEWEST *smartest* HOTEL
A KNOTT HOTEL
400 spic span clean, outside rooms with bath. Faces Capitol Park. New air conditioned grill room. Delightful main dining room. Splendid meals. Attentive service. Moderate rates. Come, we'll make you happy.
JOHN J. HYLAND, Manager

The Queensbury
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.
European Plan
207 Rooms
"Coffee Shop"
Robert F. Collamer, Manager

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA'S MODERN HOTEL

Here you pay no premium for luxury. 1200 spacious, cheerful rooms each with bath. Delightful meals at reasonable cost. Close to shops and historic shrines. Rates now from $3.50. Convenient to Fifth Church.
The BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
E. Leslie Sefton, Man. Dir.
Chestnut & Ninth Sts.

Washington, D. C.

A Distinguished Address

You're near the White House, Treasury, all Government Buildings, Theatre and Shopping Districts when you stay at WILLARD HOTEL, "The Residence of Presidents" Washington, D. C.
H. P. Somerville, Man. Dir.

New York State

Hospitality Abounds!
An hospitable greeting awaits you at Albany's famous, leading hotel. Dine and Dance in its Garden Restaurant and Terrace View . . . "200 feet in the air" . . . smart music and entertainment.
400 Rooms with tub, shower and chilled drinking water. Single, with bath, from $3. For two, with bath, from $4.50.

Hotel GREAT NORTHERN
DISCOVER . . .
how cool and thoroughly livable rooms are at this distinguished hotel. Discover, too, what exceptionally low summer rates are now in effect. The Hotel Great Northern is truly a revelation in comfort and economy.
CLOSE TO SECOND CHURCH
118 WEST 57th ST. NEW YORK

ROSOFF'S
HOTEL and RESTAURANT
147 W. 43rd. 152 W. 44th.
RUNNING THROUGH FROM 43 rd. TO 44 th. STREET
Situated in the Heart of Times Square with an atmosphere of welcome. Rates in Hotel: Room with private bath, $2.00 daily. For double occupancy 50c additional. In Restaurant: 6-course luncheon 50c, 7-course dinner 75c. We have been making friends for 35 years, and are grateful for an increasing Monitor patronage
20% DISCOUNT TO ROOMS TO READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOTEL ENDICOTT
81st St. and Columbus Ave.
NEW YORK CITY
You'll enjoy the homelike atmosphere and comfort for which this famous hotel is known. Excellent transit facilities.
Daily Rates
Single Rooms 1.25 Up
Double Rooms 1.75 Up
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON
29 East 29th Street
NEW YORK CITY
World Famous Hotel For Women Exclusively. Close to Shopping Districts and Theatres.
ROOMS with Running Water $1.50 up
ROOMS with Private Bath $2.00 up
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

The WEBSTER
45th St. Between 5th and 6th Aves.
NEW YORK
Quiet and refined atmosphere, yet convenient to shops, theatres and points of interest. Moderate rates.
ROOM and BATH $2.50 from
Management of Frederick W. Bergmann
Formerly Hotel Shelton and Hotel Pennsylvania, New York—Chateau Laurier, Ottawa

New Jersey

THE FLANDERS
Directly on the Ocean Front
OCEAN CITY, N. J.
American Plan
OPEN TO OCTOBER 1ST
Special Fall Rates
Outdoor filtered sea water swimming pool
Same Management—eleven years.
Children are always welcome.
J. HOWARD SLOCUM, Manager

Atlantic City, N. J.

The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City

The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

Hotel MORTON
ATLANTIC CITY
300 feet from Boardwalk and Steel Pier
Bell & Cope, Owenship Management
MODERN AND MODERATE

Labor Day Specials
Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday
$20 MADISON
—Room, Bath and Meals—
$22 $24 ATLANTIC CITY
LOW SEPTEMBER RATES

Los Angeles

THE NEW DEAL AT THE
Rosslyn Hotels
FIFTH AND MAIN STREETS
We are now offering lower rates than have ever been available at our hotels: WHILE THEY LAST
ROOMS, without bath, AS LOW AS $20.00 PER MONTH;
WITH MEALS, $50.00 PER MONTH
ROOMS, with private bath, AS LOW AS $30.00 PER MONTH;
WITH MEALS, $60.00 PER MONTH
NO OTHER HOTEL IN LOS ANGELES CAN GIVE YOU AS MANY HOME COMFORTS AND GOOD FOOD FOR YOUR MONEY

Chicago

Bring Your Children to the WORLD'S FAIR

Hyde Park's finest apartment hotel. Ten minutes from Fair entrance . . . Special family rates. Kitchenette facilities without extra charge . . . Christian Science Reading Room in Hotel.
THE FAIRFAX
HYDE PARK BLVD. at DORCHESTER—CHICAGO, ILL.

Distinction IN CHICAGO
The utmost in luxury—in comfort, and in distinguished atmosphere at no more than ordinary cost. Rates, now, are surprisingly low. The Drake from $3.50—The Blackstone from $4.00.
The DRAKE
The BLACKSTONE

HOTEL NORTHMERE
With homelike atmosphere. All outside rooms with bath or shower; $8 and up weekly. Near Lake, Shops, Restaurants and Garages (2 blocks to Seventh Church). Transportation, Elevated (Argyle Station) also Bus Service direct to Fair.
4942 Kenmore Avenue Chicago

Hyde Park Hotel
Overlooking the Lake
Up-to-date South Side hostelry with equipment and service reflecting the RIGHT atmosphere. Excellent new dining service under hotel management. Moderate rates. L. C. electric train service within a block, direct to World's Fair gates.
FOLDERS 1511 Hyde Park Blvd. HYDe Park 0538 Chicago

SHORE CREST HOTEL
Quiet location—Refined clientele. Adjoins Lincoln Park. Enchanting view of Lake Michigan from Rest Garden on roof. Excellent cuisine served in dining room. Rates, $12.50 and up weekly. Good transportation direct to Fair.
Christian Science church across the street.
420 WRIGHTWOOD AVENUE
DIVersey 4800 CHICAGO

Alcazar Hotel
CHICAGO VANburen 7300
Convenient to the World's Fair
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH
Single $7.50. Double $12 Up
ROOMS WITH CONNECTING BATH
Four People $3.50 Up
3000 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Write for folder and World's Fair Guide

The HOMESTEAD
HOTEL—Quiet, Restful, Harmonious
Single and double rooms, delicious home cooking, American or European plan. Near Christian Science church and I. C. R. R. service. 10 minutes to Exposition. Easy walk to University of Chicago, Midway and Jackson Park. Rates as low as $1.00 per day single and $2.00 double.
5610 Dorchester Avenue, MIDway 8100, Chicago

Michigan

Hotel HAYES
JACKSON, MICH.
200 Rooms with Bath
$2.50 up single
$3.50 up double
J. C. WOOTEN, Manager

Minnesota

- In St. Paul—Once—Always St. Paul's Greater

HOTEL LOWRY
THE BEST
At Moderate Prices

Louisiana

THE NEW
Hotel Monteleone
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
European Plan. Strictly First Class
600 ROOMS 500 BATHS
Rooms attached bath from $2.50
Garage in connection
Also parking grounds

The ROOSEVELT HOTEL
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
"The Pride of the South"
700 rooms with bath, rates from $3 up
One and one-half blocks from the Christian Science church.
Also operating the Bienville Hotel

Texas

THE EDSON HOTEL
MODERN HOTEL
350 ROOMS WITH CEILING FANS, SERVIDORS, RUNNING ICE WATER, SHOWER & TUB BATHS. SUPERIOR FOOD SERVICE
BEAUMONT, TEXAS

California

Camp Richardson
The Resort that nature built on the shores of Lake Tahoe in the high Sierras.
Hotel, housekeeping and camping accommodations. Boating, fishing, swimming, hiking, tennis, croquet. 10% discount on rates after Sept. 10th.
Address A. L. Richardson, Lake Tahoe, Calif.

PARK MANOR HOTEL APARTMENTS
SAN DIEGO
An environment of rest and comfort. Complete hotel service. Superbly located. Ocean and mountain view. Undisturbed nights.
$2.50 Single and up
Also low weekly and monthly rates
RESTAURANT GARAGE
OPPOSITE BALBOA PARK

LOS ANGELES
from $2 per day
555 Rooms Baths
New innovations service comfort
The Most convenient The Best accommodations The Finest meals
Hotel CLARK
Opposite Subway Terminal.
R. G. R. Hormel, Mgr.

With Private Gardens

in keeping with the refined quiet atmosphere of elegant surroundings. Famed dining service. No liquor served. Near Christian Science church; and convenient to Hollywood or downtown.
LOS ANGELES
Chapman Park Hotel
615 South Alexandria

Colorado

Visitors Are at Home in DENVER AT THE ALBANY
Service, Courtesy and Genuine Concern for your total well-being invite you to the Albany.
300 Delightfully Cool and Comfortable Rooms with bath at $2 to $4 per day.
Our Coffee Shop Fountain Room offers the exclusive feature of catching your own live Mountain Trout.
Diners are invited to visit our outstandingly immaculate kitchen.
Thirty Years of Continuous Dutton Management

175 Quiet Rooms
Famous Meals
Opposite a Christian Science church
1420 Logan
Not Just Another Hotel
DENVER, COLORADO
YOU WILL ENJOY

The Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel Reasonable Rates
Write for information
COFFEE SHOP and CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

The Brown Palace Hotel
DENVER, COLO.
Sets the Pace in Hospitality

Plan your Colorado trips at DENVER, where travel agencies have all the facts first hand.

Nebraska

HOTEL PAXTON
OMAHA, NEBR.
A 20 ROOMS
THE FRIENDLY HOTEL

Indiana

NEW HOTEL GARY
GARY, INDIANA
Ideal for a stay of a day or a permanent home. You will find this modern hotel immaculately clean and the rooms delightful. Wonderful food—Coffee Shop or Restaurant. Garage and parking. Kindly write for illustrated folder.

Travel

NEW ZEALAND
Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, Sydney. . . . on modern Aotangi and Niagara. From Vancouver and Victoria. *Low-cost round-trip fares. Inclusive Tours.* Inquire any Canadian Pacific office.
Canadian Australasian Line

New Deal Defeat In New England Due, Hebert Says

Senator From Rhode Island Reports Conditions to G. O. P. Headquarters

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—New England will go against the disputed policies of the New Deal in the fall elections, it was claimed here Aug. 29 by Senator Felix Hebert of Rhode Island on a visit to western Republican headquarters.

"We, in New England, accustomed to habits of thrift and self-reliance" said Senator Hebert, who is up for reelection, "and always looking to see what is ahead of us when we take a step, believe in most of the existing order and that we should continue to practice those virtues in government as well as in industry which have brought us success in the past.

"The Republican Party in that section of the country, as indeed in every part of the United States, still believes in the Constitution; believes in the order which respects the rights of property as well as the rights of the individual. We will continue to have that attitude of respect for our Government and still believe in self-reliance and the freedom of the individual.

Forecasts G. O. P. Gains

"In Maine, the election next month, will, in my opinion, result in the choice of three Republican members of Congress and the return of Senator Hale to the Senate.

"In my own state—Rhode Island—we shall not only retain the members we already have in Congress but we shall increase our Republican representation there.

"There will be a Republican victory in Connecticut in November and Senator Wolcott will be reelected as well as a number of Republicans to Congress. The Republican trend will still continue in New Hampshire and Vermont. I think it is generally conceded that the Republican candidate for Governor in Massachusetts will be elected and that some seats in the lower house will be redeemed."

Comments on California

Commenting on the California primary, Senator Hebert said: "There are some who are surprised at the results of the primary election in the State of California and the nomination of an avowed Socialist as a candidate for the office of Governor on the Democratic ticket in that State.

"I see no reason why that result should occasion any surprise as I view the situation. It is in line with the very doctrine which the present Administration has been advocating through these many months.

"If we are to have a socialistic form of government, I say let's have it in name as well as in actual practice; though I venture to say that there are legions in the Democratic Party who will not look with favor upon that transformation."

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET — South Shore Players' final production this season, "Goodbye Again." Town Hall, 8:30.

DENNIS — Final production, "Big-Hearted Herbert," with J. C. Nugent. Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

GLOUCESTER—Final production, "Three Cornered Moon." Little Theater, 8:30.

WEST FALMOUTH—"Diamonds Are Trumps," with Edward Raguello. Beach Theater, 8:30.

MAGNOLIA—Final production, "Two Defenceless Women," with Rita Vale. Oceanside Playhouse, 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN —Shirley Temple, Carole Lombard and Gary Cooper in "Now and Forever." Al Norman heads stage show. "Stoppe Thief." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

EXETER — "Cockeyed Cavaliers," with Wheeler and Woolsey. 2:10, 5, 7:55. Also "Kiss and Make Up," with Cary Grant.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Harold Lloyd in "The Cat's Paw," a Saturday Evening Post story by Clarence Budington Kelland. Fenway at 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount at 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Pursued," with Victor Jory and Rosemary Ames.

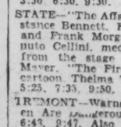
BOSTON—Doris Kenyon and Adolphe Menjou in a comedy romance, "The Human Side," 10:07 a. m., 12:30, 3:11, 5:43, 8:15, 10:07. Also "Take the Stand," with Thelma Todd.

KEITH'S—"Down to Their Last Yacht," a musical entertainment with Mary Boland and Fred Sparks in the South Seas. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM — "Treasure Island," with Wallace Beery, Jackie Cooper, Otto Kruger, Lionel Barrymore and other stars. Robert Louis Stevenson's story filmed with impressive views of the Hispaniola at sea. Vaudeville, 2:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

STATE—"The Affairs of Cellini," with Constance Bennett, Fredric March, Fay Wray and Frank Morgan. The story of Benvenuto Cellini, medieval goldsmith, adapted from the stage drama by Edwin Justus Mayer. "The Firebrand," Willie Whopper cartoon Thelma Todd comedy. 12:55, 3:10, 5:25, 7:35, 9:50.

TREMONT—Warner Baxter in "Such Women Are Dangerous." 9 a. m., 12:08, 2:21, 6:43, 9:47. Also Spencer Tracy in gangster story, "Now I'll Tell."



FINE ARTS—"Rome Express," with Conrad Veidt, 2:35, 5:35, 8:40. Also Anna Sten in "Trapeze."

UPTOWN — "Of Human Bondage," with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. 2:21, 5, 7:39, 10:18. Also Edna May Oliver and James Gleason in "Murder on the Blackboard."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Hollywood on Parade"; Krazy Kat cartoon; musical comedy film, "Duke for a Day"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

ROSE GARDEN CONCERT—By ERA Civic Chorus, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor, 8:15.

Other Events

"GENESIS"—The fourth production of the ERA Civic Theater of Boston, "A folk tale in four episodes" which gives the story of creation as viewed by uneducated southern Negroes. Specially arranged spirituals and other music is sung and played by an ERA orchestra and an ERA chorus. Admission free. Williams Municipal Building, Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline Street, 8.

ERA ATHLETIC CARNIVALS—Marine Park Playground, South Boston, and Garvey Playground, Neponset, 6 to 8:30.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "French Rooms," by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—"An Afternoon of Leisure Along the Mystic." Meet at Clarendon Hill car barns at 2:15.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Chicago Symphony	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program.....
5:15	"Skipper Jim".....	Orchestra concert	Braves, game.....	Organ recital.....
5:30	NBC vocalist; orch...	NBC interview.....	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong"...
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Music and drama.	CBS quartet; orch.	Dornan Brothers..
6:00	NBC dance music.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music...	Sports; news.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features....	News; sketch.....	Merry-Go-Round,	Mountain music....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	popular program.	Velas Ensemble....
7:00	Sketch; news; talk...	Studio chorus.....	Local dance music	Baseball; news....
7:15	NBC dance music.....	Gene and Glenn...	Political talk.....	Terry O'Toole.....
7:30	Grace Hayes, songs...	After Dinner Re-	Voice of Cornet...	Woodwind group...
7:45	Frank Buck.....	vue; soloists; sk.	Boake Carter, news	Dramatic program
8:00	"Musical Keys"; or-	Jessica Dragonette;	Kate Smith; orch..	Jubilee Four.....
8:15	gan, piano and voices	male quartet;	Columbians Orch..	Melody Cruisers...
8:30	ERA recreational	pianos; Rosario	Court of Human	Boston Opera Club
8:45	project	Bourdon's Orch...	Relations; sketch.	Orchestra .....
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Waltz Time; solo-	Johnny Green's 'In	Local dance music.
9:15	tra; Leah Ray.....	ists; orchestra....	Modern Manner'..	Organ recital.....
9:30	Floyd Gibbons; Mor-	Dance and concert	California Melo-	Local dance music.
9:45	ton Downey; orch....	orchestra	dies; popular.....	Baseball; news....
10:00	All-Star football game	The First Nighter,	Spotlight Revue:	Hughie Connor &
10:15	between Chicago	dramatic sketch.	comedians; solo-	his orchestra.....
10:30	Bears and picked	Jack Benny; Frank	ists; orchestra....	NRA speaker.....
10:45	college team.....	Parker; orch.....	Rhymester; scores	CBS speaker.....
11:00	Reports; soloist.....	Forecasts; news ...	News Service.....	CBS soloist; orch..
11:15	All-star football game	NBC dance music	Isham Jones and	Sign off .....
11:30	continued	Freddie Martin &	his orchestra.....	.....
11:45	NBC dance music.....	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music....	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Colton G. Morris.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; 4-H Clubs program; music.
2:30 WEEI, "Radio Play Bill"; dramatic program by NBC Players.
3:00 WNAC, Braves-Philadelphia game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor.
6:15 WAAB, Ted Husing, "Believe You Me," talk on sports.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Flying With Capt. Al Williams," speed and stunt flier.
7:45 WNAC, Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.
7:45 WBZ, The Christian Science Monitor Interview; Mr. Winthrop P. Tryon, music critic for New York, interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
8:00 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
8:30 WEEI, "Hands Across the Border"; soloists and concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "Northern Lights," dramatic sketch based on Alaskan adventures.
9:00 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor, from Chicago.
9:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch, from San Francisco.
9:30 WEEI, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Ray Knight and his Cuckoos; players; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance program from Chicago.
10:45 WEEI, Siberian Singers; Russian male chorus recital.
11:30 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Saturday Night Party.
12:15 WEEI, "Carefree Carnival"; variety program from San Francisco.

Sunday's Features

10:45 WNAC, Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
11:05 WBZ, Morning Musicale; NBC String Quartet recital.
12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; soloists.
2:15 WNAC, Abram Chasins, composer-pianist, in "Piano Pointers."
3:00 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.
3:30 WBZ, Temple of Song; Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation."
3:30 WAAB, ERA Symphony Concert, from Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.
4:30 WEEI, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor.
5:30 WBZ, Explorers Club; Col Theodore Roosevelt interview; narrator.
7:30 WBZ, Chausson Concerto in D major for Violin, Piano and String Quartet; Katherine Bacon, piano; Sasha Jacobsen, violin; Musical Art Quartet.
8:00 WBZ, Jimmie Durante, comedian; Rubinoff and his orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; special soloists; choir; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.
10:00 WBZ, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto; Harvey Hays, narrator.
10:30 WAAB, Melody Masterpieces; Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.

Summer Theaters

This Week-End—Specialty programs seem to be the rule at New England's summer houses as the days draw in, curtains ring down and the cold weather drives shivering thespians back to their Broadway retreats—if any. A few hardy ones persist, however. Ruth Draper is braving the chill blasts of Bar Harbor to appear at the Mount Desert Playhouse this evening. . . . Dorothy Sands, whose "Our Stage and Stars" was seen and enjoyed last Sunday evening, is staying over for the rest of the week at Peterborough, N. H., to do "Styles of Acting." And to complete the specialty list, Miriam Winslow and her dancers are appearing Sunday night (Sept. 2), also at Peterborough.

The Apprentice Theater, a group of young actors and actresses who have banded together in a "five-year plan" for the theater will show the initial results of this plan (the second year) tonight at the Congregational Parish House, Ipswich. For those who remember back to Eva LeGallienne's repertory days, the Apprentices will be recalled as the young group for whom Miss LeGallienne provided acting scholarships. The company has been augmented a bit, but it is still under the management of Mary Sarton, the original director. The group has a goal, to become a powerful instrument for the American drama. Tonight and also next week (at Magnolia), they will be seen in Shaw's "You Never Can Tell."

And talking of five-year plans and such, the Repertory Playhouse Associates of Putney, Vt., are ending their three years of training this week with a drama festival. Their work has been commented upon fully, so briefly here is the program—and a very interesting one, too: Friday, "It Is a Strange House," by Dana Burnet, 3, and "Tirade," by Richard Maibaum, 8; Saturday, "No Mind of Her Own," 3, and "Laugh and Be Gay" (a musical), 8. All times eastern standard.

"Diamonds Are Trumps," Ivor Novello's play, was presented at the Beach Theater, West Falmouth last night and remains through Saturday. . . . "Good-Bye Again" is, appropriately enough, the closing bill at the Newport (R. I.) Casino Theater. . . . Phidelah Rice is also closing his theater this week-end with "Best Years." . . . And "Springtime for Henry" brings autumn and shutdown for the Barnstormers, Tamworth, N. H.

Those out Stockbridge way will have an opportunity of seeing F. Cowles Strickland's last production, "Fly Away Home," a bright little comedy. . . . Alexander Dean and his Cohasset troup are doing the aforementioned "Good-Bye Again" as their farewell to summer. . . . A note from Our Playhouse (Peterborough, N. H.) states that the company finishes up this week-end with some one-act plays by Oscar W. Firkins. . . . And after "Rip Van Winkle" (Chase Barn, Whitefield, N. H., Friday, Saturday and Monday), the Yale Forty Niners will return to books and whatnot for the winter.

Next Week—Apparently most of the theaters left on the horizon after Sunday, are going to do the vanishing act next week. Walter Hartwig announces "His Favorite Wife," with Fay Marbe as the closing bill at the Ogunquit (Maine) Playhouse. . . . One performance of "Spark of Genius" on Sept. 8 will ring down the curtain at the Beach Theater, West Falmouth. . . . The Country Playhouse, (Westport, Conn.) is doing "Lady Jane," starring Frances Starr, after which the shutters will be put up. . . . The aforementioned Apprentices will be seen at the Oceanside Playhouse, Magnolia, on Monday and Tuesday, again in the Shaw piece.

But next week to the Lakewood Players (Skowhegan, Maine) is just another week. They seem to go on almost as regularly as the proverbial brook. "The Eldest," a new play by Eugenie Courtright, is the production, and it will star Mary Hone and Lilian Foster. John Drew Devereaux and John Drew Colt, with youth and their grandfather's name, are appearing together for the first time.

J. D. B.

A Tony Pastor Favorite

Ben Pinchot, N. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dorothy Sands

As Lillian Russell, Whose Lush Songs Brought Many a Tear in the '90's. Miss Sands Does Her "Styles of Acting" at Peterborough, N. H., This Week.

Stage Notes

Group and Guild Plays

The Group Theater, joining forces with the Theater Guild, is to give a series of six plays in Boston, opening on Oct. 15, under the guarantee of a committee of sponsors, of which Mrs. Roland Gage Hopkins is the head according to an announcement of the Group Theater, Inc. A new production promised is "Gold Eagle" by Melvin Levy. Other pieces scheduled are "Success Story" and "Men in White." The play, "Gold Eagle," is said to give a panoramic view of 40 years of American history, the people on the stage numbering 124.

At the Shubert

"As Thousands Cheer" is announced to open at the Shubert Theater on the evening of Monday, Sept. 10, for a two weeks stay. Clifton Webb, Helen Broderick, Dorothy Stone and Ethel Waters are named as members of a company that counts 80 performers. Skits, take-offs and dance numbers are included in the program. The Weidman group of modern dancers will be there. One of the episodes will be a representation of the New York Easter Parade of 50 years ago.

Men Work, Women Cook, Band Plays To Cut New Hampshire Town Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TEMPLE, N. H., Aug. 31—This little town is much interested in keeping its tax rate down, and its citizens are not afraid to roll up their sleeves and help. Every male citizen turns out once a year to give a hand at roadbuilding or beautification or some other community task which otherwise would cost the town money and so reflect in the tax rate.

Early in August this year nearly 100 men of the town turned out on "town day." This year these volunteers improved over 700 feet of town highways.

Each worker reported at the Town Hall with his contribution of food and began the day's work. Owners of trucks lent them free of charge for the carting of sand and gravel donated from a gravel bank owned by one of the townspeople. Three groups divided the work of cutting brush along the highway and burning it, loading trucks from the gravel pit and spreading it. The selectmen of the town supervised the work.

At noon all "knocked off" and were served luncheon at the Town Hall by the Ladies' Aid Society and each provided with a hot drink. The Temple brass band furnished "dinner music." The whole thing has been such a success socially and practically that plans are already made for next year.

"Town day" originated 20 years ago when a group of Temple citizens met one evening just after town meeting when numerous appropriations had been voted down to ease the tax burden. It was decided to set apart one day in the year when all the men of the community would report at a stated place to give their time and services for town improvement.

High Antique Bids At Marblehead Held Mark of Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 31—Marblehead folk believe they have proof that the depression is a past issue. It came about through an auction sale staged at one of the town's oldest Colonial mansions.

Beneath a pavilion in the rear of the old house, spirited bidding was launched by members of the summer colony when a rare specimen of the cabinet maker's art was placed on the block, a bonnet top highboy, owned by a descendant of the local Martin family, with the result that it eventually climbed to $3000 before the auctioneer's hammer fell.

Some disappointment was expressed, however, when nine chairs, said to have been owned at one time by George Washington, and well-authenticated, brought only $1350.

Other sales of importance included a sideboard bearing the label of Major Frothingham of Cambridge, famous as a Colonial cabinet maker, sold for $925, while a McIntyre sofa, a speciment of the famous Salem stair builder and craftsman, brought only $235.

Prices in four figures, and even in three figures, have been extremely rare in this section for some years, and townsmen who have attended similar sales for many years were awed by the apparent reckless bidding of their summer visitors.

Motion Pictures

Li Po and Lloyd

Refreshing, entertaining and possibly the best picture he has made to date is "The Cat's Paw," the new Harold Lloyd film at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters this week. When the product of China's old culture meets American brashness, when American gangsters are dealt with in the ancient Chinese manner—and when Harold himself appears as the naïve yet high principled young missionary's son who engineers it all, you have a picture that is worth anybody's time. For entertainment of the purely impossible nature, "The Cat's Paw" is highly recommended.

The picture begins when the Rev. Mr. Cobb takes his wife and small son, Ezekiel, to a mission station in the interior of China. The next we see of him, 20 years later, Ezekiel is bound for America for background and a wife. In the usual way of comedians, he fails to make himself known to Junius P. Whithers, his would-be host, and the reform candidate for mayor, and falls into the hands of a good-natured Irish politician. When Whithers suddenly passes on, the pol and his pals—who run the reform ticket—decide that anyone as dumb as Zeke could never win an election so they make him candidate.

Ezekiel runs, and of course he wins—chiefly because he socks his crooked opponent on the jaw on the eve of the election. Then the young missionary makes statements to the papers, starts cleaning up the city, discovers his heart strings being tugged a bit by one, Petunia, who calls him China and finally by a thoroughly unique method, he foils a plot to frame him and cleans out Stockport's gangsters amidst quotations from Li Po.

Mr. Lloyd is his earnest young self at its best. His actions, completely nutty to all Western standards, are effected with that thorough spontaneity characteristic of his particular type of humor. George Barbier is excellent as the harassed dirty politician whom Zeke reforms and Una Merkel would make any young missionary's heart skip a beat.

Nobody will mind "Pursued," one of those South Sea epics, on the same bill. The opening night audience didn't. In fact it became so enthusiastic that when the villain sent the heroine sprawling with a staff right, everyone cheered lustily. Victor Jory sneers through this one.

Leaping Romance

An effective and well adapted musical score and some interesting photography are the two features which raise "Trapeze," now at the Fine Arts, from being just another circus picture. The story concerns the usual triangle affair. Jimmy, who does the spectacular "Salto Mortale" (Leap of Death), is injured in a fall. His partner, Marina, has no one to go on with until Jimmy decides that Bobby, their assistant, should do the trick, while he handles the delicate mechanism controlling the trapeze.

Of course Bobby and Marina become fond of one another. Jimmy, whose forced idleness has made him morose, is naturally not helped by learning of the new attachment. That night, presumably as the result of his mental state, he pulls the lever a second too late. Bobby catches the trapeze and Marina saves herself on a long tassle hanging from the ceiling until Bobby rescues her. Anna Sten looks beautiful in spangles and is well supported by Reinholdt Bernt and Adolf Wohlbrueck.

Another picture on a familiar theme, "Rome Express," manages to be a good deal more effective chiefly through the sustained playing of an excellent cast. Conradt Veidt, Cedric Hardwicke, Esther Ralston are only a few of the many excellent players in this mystery story about a stolen Van Dyke painting. The film is lacking neither in humor nor action. There are occasional scenic shots of great beauty. This Gaumont Universal picture is well worth seeing, even if you have done your quota of "express train" mystery movies. A Mickey Mouse steeplechase competes the bill.

J. D. B.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight; Saturday fair with slowly rising temperature; light to gentle northeast and east winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and continued cool tonight; Saturday fair and slightly warmer.

Vermont: Fair and not quite so cool tonight; Saturday fair and warmer.

Massachusetts: Fair and continued cool tonight; Saturday fair and slightly warmer.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight; Saturday fair and slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds tonight, becoming gentle to variable Saturday, and weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	66	New Orleans	80	88
Bermuda	78	84	New York	58	70
Chicago	62	74	Norfolk, Va.	68	74
Denver	62	88	Philadelphia	60	74
Helena, Mont.	44	76	St. Louis	60	80
Jacksonville	76	76	St. Paul	60	62
Kansas City	72	88	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles	60	82	Washington	56	74
Miami, Fla.	74	92			

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight time, Aug. 31.
B—Maximum, Aug. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:20 p. m., D. S. T.; height, 9.5 ft.
Saturday, 5:58 p. m., D. S. T.; height, 9.1 ft.
Light all vehicles at 7:31 p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
663 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON
433 Moody Street, Waltham, Mass. Ari. 2525-M
147 Pleasant Street, Malden, Mass. 1233 Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass.

It is evergreen planting time Now

G. O. Anderson & Sons
901 MASS. AVE. ARL. 3090

PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St., 1211 Mass. Ave., Arlington
368 Pleasant Street, Belmont

BELMONT

We advise all Solid Fuel Consumers to buy now before prices rise
MARCY BROS. & CO., Inc.
Charles E Flanders, Pres
Coal—N. E. Coke—Heating Oils
Phone for price on size desired
395 CONCORD AVE. 90 TRAPELO RD.
BELMONT 1200

BOSTON

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Advertising Records, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Commonwealth 4330. Advertising Records
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

CHINA REPAIRING
PACKING
Emerson China Shop
"Oldest China Shop in New England"
420 BOYLSTON ST. KENMORE 3624

Ritter's Beauty Shop
598 BEACON SREET Com. 4500
MYLES STANDISH HOTEL
SPECIALS:
hampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.25
EUGENE Permanent, $7.00

Dr. Frederick W. Stone
Optometrist
120 TREMONT ST., Room 528 Han. 4158
Hours 9 to 5 P. M.

Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving. Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting, Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials.

BOSTON—Dorchester

We Sell, Service and Display
All Makes of Range Oil Burners
Radios and Electric Refrigerators
HAWKINS-ELWELL CO.
Talbot 4678 577 Washington Street (Codman Square)

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

MILK AND CREAM
Under Personal Supervision
Delivered in Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Roslindale West Roxbury Mattapan Milton
GEORGE J. KNAPP
24 John A. Andrew Street
Jam. 1830 Res. Jam. 1221

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

BOSTON—Roxbury

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
GOWNS COATS APRONS TOWELS
Federal National Linen Service Co
Tel. 1310
HIGHlands 7330 COLUMBUS AVE
BOSTON, MASS.

BROCKTON

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY CO.
Quality Laundry Work
Also a Splendid
CLEANSING DEPARTMENT
14 DOVER STREET TEL. 4200

Wm. R. Cook Co.
234-236 MAIN STREET
Bathing Suits and Caps
All Sport Apparel
Visit Our Basement Store

TREE SERVICE
Bolting—Bracing—Cavity Work
HAVE
Trees Examined for Winter Injury
N. S. SOUTHER BROOKVILLE, MASS.
Covering New England States

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON
(Continued)

1901 33 Years 1934
Storey & Co
HEADQUARTERS FOR WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
Our August Fur Sale Is Now in Progress
128-130 MAIN STREET

LUNCHEON SODA
Mayflower
Candy Shop
186 MAIN STREET BROCKTON, MASS.

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Advertising Records COMmonwealth 4330
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section

In Brookline It's
FREY'S
Start the Season right with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave

Our FINGER WAVES are perfect
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Corner
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 HARVARD ST. ASP. 8600
MEMBER F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.
37 HURON AVENUE Porter 4390W

Last Week of August Sale
ANDERSON & RUFLE
QUALITY FURNITURE
Repairing, Reupholstering and Mattress Work
30 DUNSTER ST., CAMBRIDGE Univ. 3344

Ford
Buy Now
THE NEW FORD V-8
Now on Display
Used Cars

Harvard Automobile Co.
1236 MASS. AVENUE, HARVARD SQUARE
Univ. 9460—9461—9462

Wadsworth Chambers
83 BRATTLE STREET
1-2-3-Room Suites, kitchenette and bath; janitor service; handy to Christian Science church and shops and restaurants in Harvard Square.
Apply Janitor on premises or
Russell R. Cameron
26 BRATTLE STREET UNIV. 6760

Univ 0735
HERSUM & COLBY
LOCAL & LONG DISTANCE
PIANO & FURNITURE MOVING
BOSTON CAMBRIDGE & BELMONT
830 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

delicious!
CRISP CRUNCHY, GOOD
HOT-WHEAT Clusters

EDWIN R. SAGE Co
FREE DELIVERY PORTER 2200

Apartments
Furnished—Unfurnished
THOMAS B. THURSTON
REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
4 Brattle Street Harvard Square
Tel. UNiversity 6122

Clark & Reid Inc.
PACKERS AND MOVERS
Storage—Long Distance Moving
380 GREEN STREET Univ. 6950
CAMBRIDGE

CENTERVILLE
(On Cape Cod)

Fuller's
Centerville Market
Prince A. Fuller, Prop.
Swift's Premium Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, Groceries for Particular People
Ph. Hyannis 206-W—198-W Free Delivery

CONCORD

Phone Concord 1000
ANDERSON'S MARKET
We Specialize in the BEST at Low Prices

DEDHAM

Thompson Motors, Inc.
CHEVROLET
Sales—Parts—Service—Accessories
General Repairing—Body Duco Work
Storage
17 Eastern Ave. Tel. 0480 Dedham
"Used Cars and Trucks"

UNION MARKET, INC.
Fowl, from near-by farms ..... lb. 28c
Broilers, from near-by farms . lb. 35c
Jones Dairy Farm Hams..... lb. 28c
Jones Dairy Farm Bacon, 1-lb. boxes 40c
572 High Street Dedham, Mass.
Phone Ded. 0015

Special Prices on
Crosse & Blackwell's Stews
Beef, Irish or Lamb.....can 18c
Geisha Crabmeat .....2 cans 45c
A. H. Newcomb
55 Mt. Vernon Street Dedham, Mass.
Phone Ded. 2032 Free Delivery

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS—ICE
BRICK—LIME—CEMENT
HAY and GRAIN
Phones Ded 0051, 0052
57 Eastern Avenue Dedham
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

RADIO and ELECTRIC SALES—SERVICE
593 High St. Dedham Square
Next to Post Office Tel. Ded. 2014
RCA and Philco All-Wave Radios
G. E. Refrigerators

MASSACHUSETTS

EAST MILTON

Appleby's Bakery
370 Granite Ave. Tel. Blue Hills 6920
For Better Pastries

FALL RIVER

School Supplies
We are prepared to supply your school needs at lowest prices
See Our Dollar Pen for School Use
ADAMS BOOKSTORE
165 North Main Street Telephone 1700

FITCHBURG

CLOVER HILL ICE CREAM
Toasted Sandwiches
Baked Beans and Brown Bread Saturdays
Lunenburg Centre, Route 2, and King's Corner, N. Leominster, Route 13
Telephone 737 for Milk or Cream delivered daily

MONARCH
Nationally Advertised Products at
COUGHLIN'S MARKET
434 MAIN STREET Tel. 1417

Mansfield Tires
Strong, Rugged and Long Lasting
Try them.
Fitchburg Hardware Co.

CITY CLEANERS AND DYERS
Mrs. Cate, formerly with Lewandos, is in charge of our new downtown office at 11 PRICHARD STREET
Tel. 273

LESURE the Florist
Flowers for all occasions
5 PUTNAM STREET
TEL. 848

Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

General Tires
A Complete Service
Bowker, Hamblin, Donlon Tire Co.
PUTNAM AND BROAD STREETS

FRAMINGHAM

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
WARREN E. HENDERSON
41 HOLLIS STREET

GLOUCESTER

William G. Brown
1885 Company 1934
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

Chipso
Groceries, Meat, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N. LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 3664 Greenfield, Mass.

Wilbur Coon Shoes
Fit the Foot at 5 Points
H. E. HAMILTON CO.
GREENFIELD ATHOL

HAVERHILL

Mitchell and Co.
Tel. 73 72-86 Merrimack Street
MOTHERS! Send Your Children Here for Their Back-to-School Apparel
We'll see that they're outfitted Smartly and Inexpensively

SCHOOL DAYS
Will soon be here, and our boys' department is brimful of brand new things that will thrill the heart of any boy.
NICHOLS AND MORSE CO.
60-62 MERRIMACK STREET

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR and DREWETT
5 KENOZA AVENUE Tel. 5310
Try a Tankful of "LIGHTNIN'"
It is pleasing a number of people who are just as particular as you. It's the leading low-priced gasoline.

GERALD E. GOODRICH
Optometrist
ROOMS 302-304 NICHOLS BUILDING
81 Merrimack Street Telephone 2364-W

PHILBROOK-MACKENNEY SHOP
Martha B. Mackenney, Mgr.
64 MERRIMACK STREET
CORSETS, LINGERIE and HOSIERY
Primrose House Toilet Preparations

HOLYOKE

Bail's School Shoes
Are Attractive—Sturdy—Reasonably Priced
Prices $2.00 to $3.00
In widths A to E
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street

LAWRENCE

Back to School Sale
Children's Dresses
$1.00 and $2.00
CHERRY & WEBB'S

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE
(Continued)

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
Real Estate and Insurance
BAY STATE BUILDING
LAWRENCE, MASS.

LEXINGTON

Custance Brothers Inc.
84 Bedford Street Tel. Lex. 1230
Builders of distinctive homes, manufacturers of special woodwork. Repairs and alterations solicited.
We are glad to give service.
Call Lex. 1230

Choosing a School?
Get in touch with the high-standard schools that advertise in the Monitor on Tuesday and Saturday. Several hundred school advertisers are represented in the Monitor each year.

1935 Atwater Kent Radios
NOW ON DISPLAY
Free home demonstrations.
Ross Stores
1789 MASS. AVE. Lex. 1203

PRESERVING SEASON NEEDS
Double Safety and Victory Preserve Jars
"Fitz-'Em-All" Jar Rubbers, 3 doz. for 25c
"Kold-Prosso" Jar Rubbers, 2 doz. for 25c
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

Now Showing—BACK TO SCHOOL CLOTHES FOR BOYS
READY'S
The Minute Man Gift Shop
Arcade Building, Lexington, Mass.
Selected Line Greeting Cards, Hand-Wrought Copper and Brass, Hooked and Braided Rugs, Lucette Line Baby Novelties.

LOWELL

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
This Store for Thrifty People
Lowell's Biggest, Busiest and Best Store
New Fall Hats
$5.00
Stunning array of Miss and Matron Fashions. All head sizes. New Millinery Shop, Third Floor
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

Girls' New Fall
COTTON DRESSES
for School Wear
$1.00 to $2.95
Sizes 7 to 16
SECOND FLOOR
Goddard Bros
ARKET STREET, LYNN
Member NRA

Back-To-School
For half a century parents have looked to Rogers for the things their children need to wear at this important time.
T. W. ROGERS CO
UNION STREET LYNN

With the present similarity in Printing Prices — 'Demand
MODERN PRINTCRAFT
JACKSON & PHILLIPS INC.
515 Washington St., Lynn Breakers 4956

Get the NEW NARROW BELT Oxford Rings FREE!
COAL—COKE—OIL
Sprague, Breed
Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
BREAKERS 3400

MALDEN

Dark Felts and Velvet Tams are being featured for fall.
Dorothy Benham
147 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN
Telephone 0431-W

KELVINATOR
Electric Refrigerator
$114.50 and up
$10.00 allow

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD

New England Coke

We are especially equipped to give efficient service

GLENDALE COAL CO.
47 MEDFORD STREET, CHARLESTOWN
Tel. Charlestown 1107

LARRY'S BEAUTY SALON and BARBER SHOP

Courtesy and Good Service
MYSTIC 5146-4020
Central Bldg. MEDFORD SQ.

Winter Clothing
relined, cleaned and repaired during summer season, stored without charge. Estimates given—free collection and delivery.
Call Mystic 5060
Thomas O'Brien & Sons
Medford Square since 1886

WINTHROP STREET MARKET
F. A. SYKES, Proprietor
Groceries and Provisions
Heavy Beef and Pork Goods a Specialty
63 WINTHROP ST., MEDFORD HILLSIDE
Telephone Mystic 4378

SINCLAIR HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass
Roofings and Kitchen Furnishings
Medford Agent for MYSTIC WAX
Phone MYStic 2584 MEDFORD SQUARE

MELROSE

Best Grade Dairy Products
Pasteurized Grade A. Special baby milk. Cultured buttermilk. Chocolate milk. Finest Vermont creamery butter. Best quality fresh eggs Whitman's and Bisconi's chocolate syrup
Deliveries in Melrose, Wakefield, Stoneham, Reading, Saugus and Lynnfield
C. W. SPEAR
Tel. CRystal 0610

NEEDHAM

Needham National Bank
Resources over a million dollars. Checking, Savings, Christmas and Tax Club Accounts.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Member Federal Reserve Bank

● QUINLAN'S ●
On Route 128, Westwood, just beyond the Underpass of the Providence Turnpike is a delightful place to dine. Chicken, Lobster and Steak Dinners a specialty. Delicious Ipswich Fried Clams. Prices reasonable. No liquors or beer served.

School Opening Sale
Jacob's Shoe Store
22 Chestnut Street, near Post Office
Besides the remarkable reductions we are now offering, your "Yellow Coupon" will entitle you to an additional 5% discount.
Don't forget to bring them.

"THE SPRUCES"
Fresh vegetables in season at our ROADSIDE STAND
TOMATOES for canning at wholesale prices
Dedham Avenue Tel. 0867
Route No. 135

Phone Need. 0810 or 1618
FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE
WOOD
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
819 HIGHLAND AVENUE

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
598 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Fancy Pastries, Schrafft's Candies
Dinner

Parsons Laundry Co., Inc.
▼
New Bedford's Finest Laundry
Telephone 5000

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Oregon Dye House
1852 Purchase Street
Tel. 8671

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store, 240 Union Street
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
CLOTHIERS

Equip the Children for School
Fountain Pens :: Pencils :: Books
And a thousand and one other things they need.
Order their name tapes now.
Hutchinson's Book Store

William A. Bassett Co.
FRESH FISH and Shell Fish
1023 PURCHASE STREET
TEL. 611 and 612

NEWBURYPORT

Star Grocery
Best Quality Meats, Vegetables and Groceries, also Monarch Brand Canned Goods—Reasonable Prices
71 STATE STREET TEL. 888

MRS. COLE, 10 Pleasant Street
Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Girdles, Corsets, Brassieres, Gracefuletts, Bandeaus, Pajamas, Gowns and Pettiskirts

NEWTON

Fresh Native Broilers
DEWEY'S MARKET
787 WASHINGTON ST. Newton No. 7062
Groceries—Vegetables—Meats

NEWTONVILLE

PLUMBING—HEATING
REPAIRS—REMODELING
F. D McMULLEN
18 BAILEY PLACE New. No. 3545

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

PARAMOUNT MARKET
319 WALNUT STREET New. No. 8260-1
GROCERIES ♦ PROVISIONS
FRESH FRUITS ♦ MEATS
VEGETABLES
RICHARDSON & ROBBINS CHICKEN

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New No. 7304

NORTHAMPTON

LOWEST COAL and COKE PRICES NOW IN EFFECT
Price is only guaranteed for 30 days from date of the order.
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

School Opening Special
Genuine NEW Guaranteed Underwood
Portable Typewriters as low as $33.50
—Standard Keyboard!
—Automatic Ribbon Reverse!
—Double Shift Keys!
—Complete with Carrying Case.
$1.00 Down
$1.00 Weekly
plus small carrying charge
MAIL ORDERS FILLED!
THE WALLACE CO.

New Fall Fashions
Now on Display

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 NORTH STREET Miller Bldg.

Daniel Green
Comfy Slippers
FOR WOMEN
$1.75 to $4.50
ENGLAND BROTHERS

Anna Ferguson Elsie Tait
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Haircutting
85 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
Telephones: Office 2-1151, Res. 2-0030

Pittsfield Milk Exchange, Inc.
Pasteurized Dairy Products
Milk, Cream and Pure Delicious Ice Cream
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

JUST ARRIVED
New 1934 Pack White Rose Sweet Wrinkled Peas
No. 2 Can 22c
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
DIAL 6431

Gladys H. Boardman
Educational Fund Insurance
Equitable Life Assurance Society
Life Insurance and Annuities
28 North Street
Dial 8311 Res. Dial 4296

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

Westinghouse
ELECTRIC RANGES
Electric Appliance Company
56 SOUTH STREET DIAL 2-6161

SHALETT and SHEA
Cleaners and Dyers
54 Park St. Dial 5606

QUINCY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. GRA 3418—9:30 to 11:30 daily
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section

3 Friendly Banks: 11 Departments: Savings—Checking, Safe Deposit, Women's—Clubs, Complete Trust Service
Granite Trust Co.
Founded 1836

SCHOOL OPENING SALE!
Everything for Boys!
JUVENILES (Ages 4 to 10)
INTERMEDIATES (Ages 7 to 18)
PREPS (Ages 14 to 20)
REMICK'S

Ralph Coal Co.
33 Weston Ave., Wollaston
President 0839
RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
BLUE COAL CLEARCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

20° Cooler Inside!
When you slip into a suit refreshened at
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 Quincy Avenue President 5000

Sign Your
New England Coke Contract Now
Blue Coal Cities Service Oils
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock Street Pres. 0047

SHARON

School Shoes
Boys' Sneakers
School Hosiery
Knickers and Blouses
PETTEE CO.
15 Post Office Square Phone 921

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON
(Continued)

SHAW & DENNETT INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
24 PINE ROAD TEL. 2266

SCITUATE

THE WELCH CO., Inc.
SCITUATE
LUMBER
HARDWARE PAINTS
STORE MERCHANDISE
GARDEN SUPPLIES

SOMERVILLE

Susie E. Sherman
Corset Shop
BARCLAY CORSETS
Custom-Made
17 years' experience in corset fitting, also at home by appointment.
SOMERVILLE SHOP 399 Highland Ave. Som. 3971
BOSTON SHOP 234 Boylston St. R. 308, Ken. 1905

SHAWMUT HARDWARE & PAINT CO.
Wall Paper, Building Hardware, Plumbing Supplies.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
514 MEDFORD STREET
MAGOUN SQUARE Som. 2470-1

Sloane Furniture Co.
The Oldest Furniture House in Somerville
We furnish your home complete
Refrigeration—Oil Burners
Moderate Prices
MAGOUN SQUARE Som. 5708

Saunders' Art Shop
265 ELM STREET, DAVIS SQUARE
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Dresses, Gloves
Art Embroideries, Jewelry, Gifts, Greeting Cards, Stationery

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL—N. E. COKE
Call SOM. 0319
38-40 Park Street

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits
The Best of Everything to Eat
268 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
DAVIS SQUARE UNION SQUARE
WEST SOMERVILLE SOMERVILLE
639 MASS AVE., ARLINGTON, MASS.

Leavitt's Shoe Shop
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for all occasions.
267 ELM STREET DAVIS SQUARE

SPRINGFIELD

CITY DYE WORKS
CLEANERS—DYERS FURRIERS
1159 State St. Tel. 4-5651

Danziger Corset Shop
The Shop of Correct Corset Service
Figure analysis and fittings free of charge
Prices from $1.95 to $25.00
Also complete line of Munsingwear
315 Bridge Street Phone 3-6811

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY HILLS

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Riverdale Market
Highest Quality Meats, Fruit and Vegetables
1 Forest St., 392 Washington St. Tel. Wel. 1660

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
OCEAN 1520
Fresh Dressed Fowl (4-4½-lb. average) ..... lb. 24c
Undercut Beef (For roast or pot roast) ..... lb. 24c
New Sweet Potatoes ..... 4 lbs. 19c

WINTHROP HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Kitchen Furnishings and Roofing Material
193 Winthrop Street
Tel. Ocean 1930 Opp. Post Office

WORCESTER

OLD BOWLING ALLEY TEA ROOM
Mountain Road, Princeton, Mass.
Luncheon. Afternoon Tea. Dinner. Meals Served on the Porch.
Tel. Princeton 19-4

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget.
Tel. 5-3161
H. P. and G. R. Hover, Props.

VERNER'S MARKETS
MEATS—GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
371 PLEASANT ST. 341 LINCOLN ST.
Dial 5-1281 Dial 37243
FREE DELIVERY

TATMAN & PARK INSURANCE
of all kinds,
Both stock and mutual companies.
44 Front Street Worcester
Dial 5-4341

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

OXFORD COURTS
The Address of Distinction

Wood-burning fireplaces one of the many features that makes Oxford Courts a desirable place to live. A distinctive building, attractively situated among beautiful trees in the exclusive Washington Hill section of Cambridge. It offers more than just ordinary apartment living. There are two spacious entrance courts, attractively shrubbed, a roof flower garden, automatic elevators, connecting garage, restaurant and shops; maid service, guest rooms. We have available suites of from 3 to 8 rooms at $60 to $175 monthly.

Excellent transportation by both steam and trolley, 15 minutes to Boston.

Rentals include gas, electricity and refrigeration.

Office on premises. Phone UNiversity 6650. HARRY A. GILBERT Management.
3-5-7 Arlington Street

CAMBRIDGE
WHITEFIELD HALL
19 GARDEN STREET, CAMBRIDGE
Convenient to Harvard Square, Colleges and Christian Science church. Fireproof construction, automatic elevators. Refrigeration, incinerators, fireplaces, etc. Cafe. Desk service. Maid service if desired.
1 to 6 rooms—1 and 2 baths.
Furnished or Unfurnished
Also Adjoining—Facing Cambridge Common
MATHER COURT, CONCORD and LEXINGTON HALLS
Tel. UNiversity 2262 or 3984

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
Electric Refrigeration
811 Beacon St.—2 and 4 rooms, reception hall and bath; rent $40 to $45
844 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $50
87 St. Stephen St.—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $32.50-$50
11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $25 to $40
Apply to Sup't on Premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston, Laf. 7040

APARTMENTS
OF THE BETTER TYPE
90 FENWAY—8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
114 FENWAY—5-6 rooms, reception hall and bath.
1038 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE—9 large outside rooms and 3 baths.
1477 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE—7 rooms and bath.
APPLY TO SUPTS. ON PREMISES OR CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

Cambridge, Mass.
Just Above the Larz Anderson Bridge—Every apartment facing the Charles River, 4 to 7-room suites, spacious and homelike, with real fireplaces; refined surroundings and modern service; accessible, yet quiet; moderate rentals.
Hampstead and Radnor Halls
983-986 MEMORIAL DRIVE. Complete information from Resident Manager or Chas. H. Tenney & Co., 89 Broad St., Boston.

ENJOY ECONOMY!
Near beautiful Jamaicaway. Convenient to everything. Thoroughly modern, quiet apartments, 3, 4 and 5 rooms. Good kitchens, lots of shelf and cupboard space. Ample closets. Cool in summer. Well heated in winter. Abundance of hot water at all times. Modest rentals. Strictly first-class apartment homes. Special rates in heated garage under same management.
PERKINS MANOR
PERKINS STREET, JAMAICA PLAIN
JAM. 0800

HOTEL GRALYN Pleasant furnished single and double rooms with privileges of community kitchenettes; rates $9 a week and up.
20 Charlesgate West, Boston

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2-family, 7 rooms, garage, refrigeration; shower; rubber tiled kitchen and breakfast nook. Beacon 3109. 15 York Terrace.

BROOKLINE, 14 Marshal St.—Quiet and attractive location; 7-room apartment, screened porch; $100. Apply to janitor, 130 Longwood Ave.

BROOKLINE, 118 Griggs Rd.—Attractive upper apartment 6 rooms, sun room, garage; refrigerator, oil heater. Asp. 2584.

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

GLENDALE, L. I.—2-family house, 5-6-room apartments; reasonable rental. 72-45-63rd Pl. (between Cooper and Myrtle Avenues).

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th—Beautiful, large, one-room apartments; tile baths, Frigidaires, kitchenettes; near church, schools. Riverside 9-0876.

NEW YORK CITY, 71st St. 167 West—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator, switchboard; $35-$40 unfurnished; day and night service.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors
CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Expertly restrung on genuine silk cable cord, 50c up to 16 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

ESTABLISHED 1892. R. W. WHITEACRE, carpenter and builder, plans and estimates furnished, jobbing. Shop and mill 63 Walnut St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. ASPinwall 1660.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS designed and remodeled, excellent work, moderate prices. HENRIETTA EWERS, 566 Centre St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jam. 0749.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

THE man who is seeking employment will find that the door is never locked if he will only seek to know the truth about conditions concerning himself. Instead of burdening his thought with the weight of this so-called "depression," he should realize that there is always a right place for the EXPRESSION of his talents. My SERVICE, which requires a modest investment, opens the way for the man who has earned $2500 a year or more to get himself a job Write me TODAY, outlining your qualifications and experience.
ROY ARNOLD FRYER
7016 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

ESTATES APPRAISED

CASH BUYERS Entire estates bought. Est. 24 years. Bank ref. Gold, diamonds, entire households, Oriental rugs etc. Correspondence invited HALPER'S 181 Mass. Ave. Boston. KENmore 1423

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WILL share country cottage September with congenial young woman who is willing to assist with work in return; Christian Scientist preferred. H-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
BOSTON
One Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702-3
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 3004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Bldg. Tel. 3-2445
LONDON
1 and 2 Adelphi Ter. Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
56 Faubourg St. Honore Tel. Anjou 20-87
BERLIN
Unter den Linden 59A Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
Via Magenta 11 Tel. 23 408
GENEVA
18 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.445
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States

FURRIERS

CANTOR—FURRIERS
AUGUST FUR SALE—20% REDUCTION. REPAIRING, RESTYLING AT LOW SUMMER PRICES. 165 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, 3D FL.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced butler for country estate near Washington, D. C.; highest qualifications, abstainer; man with wife to act as parlor maid acceptable. H-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MIDDLE-AGED handy man who wants a home; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-35, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Experienced parlor maid; highest qualifications; country estate near Washington, D. C. H-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

WILL GIVE RENT FREE to responsible family with good habits, in exchange for board; a modern home, 9 rooms, 5 bedrooms, attractively located, easy commuting, on North Shore, Long Island. P. O. Box 271, Northport, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Aspinwall 6419.

MOVING AND STORAGE

RETURN load wanted from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York City at once; also load from Maine or New Hampshire about Sept. 10. NOBLE R. REEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

THREE afternoons available in attractive office of practitioner in Little Building; references required. J-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, tel. Ken. 1423.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

LET US HELP YOU SOLVE YOUR PROBLEMS IN PAINTING, PAPERHANGING AND DECORATING
PAUL PHILIPOFF Laf. 4308
103 CHARLES STREET
BOSTON

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—Restful, homelike; guests welcome for meals, weekends or vacations; 200-acre estate overlooking lake; 12 bedrooms, 6 baths; recreation room; tennis; nearby golf; alt. 1000 ft.; 22 guests; weekly rates $20-$35; folder.

ATKINSON, N. H.—Quiet country home; fine place for rest and study; excellent food. MRS. ALMA WHITTEMORE.

SCITUATE—Home for elderly people, airy rooms, best food, intelligent service. MRS. ERNEST C. DRAKE, Scituate, Mass.

PIANO TUNING

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED
References given. HERBERT A. THOMPSON, Milton, Mass. Tel. BLUehills 6647

ROOMS AND BOARD

BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Room and board in small private family; single from $15; double room, $18 for one, $28 for two. MARSON, 63 Summit Ave.; tel. Bronxville 1126.

$15 to $20 a week for room and board in a delightful home in residential part of Boston (Jamaica Plain section), near cars and trains; rooms are large, food excellent. MABEL HARRIS SHAW, 3 Revere Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. JAMaica 2654.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds, restful atmosphere, large veranda. 4407 Greenfield

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
THE HOMING REALTY CO.
Apartments—furnished—unfurnished. Mornings 611 W. 114th Street, New York City. Un 4-4717

BOSTON, MASS., Peterboro St. 109, Suite 12A—Sunny rooms in private apt.; meal arrangements; retired or business woman preferred. Ken. 2019.

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms, visiting guests or permanents; near The Mother Church. 84 Gainsboro St. MRS. CASWELL, Circle 7702.

BOSTON — Newly furnished rooms, private family, Christian home; reasonable. MRS GORDON, Suite 2, 194 Huntington Avenue.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON — Large, sunny, pleasant room, reasonable. 16 Clearway St., Suite 5.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 730 E. 35 St., Flatbush—5 sunny rooms, modern, detached house, attractive, quiet, no thoroughfare. Electrolux, garage, Interboro Newkirk, adults. Mans. 6-6270.

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway—Bright, quiet, single-double; near bath; refined home; closetiere, kitchen privileges; reasonable. Riverside 9-4945. MITCHELL.

N. Y. C.—Gentleman, quiet, privacy, facing park; bath; private, adult family; best neighborhood. 333 Central Park West, Apt. 112.

NICELY furnished rooms, home comforts; credentials. 377 Beacon Street, Boston

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Ocean front rooms and small apartments; sun-deck; bathing. MIR-A-MAR, 929 4th St.; ½ rates after Sept. 8th.

ROOMS WANTED

LADY wishes light, unfurnished room with private family, modern apartment house, good neighborhood, reasonable. Write Box M-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

N. Y. C.—Woman wishes pleasant room, bath, midtown, about Sept. 15—Please describe fully. Box 503, Asbury Park, N. J.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Inc.
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, young man, experienced, college graduate; loving care; references; salary desired $10 week. Write Box H-26, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CLEANER, porter, elevator operator (colored), night work preferred. Write Box A-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, excellent character, desires position accountant or bookkeeper; graduate of Bentley School 1934. Box J-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man thoroughly experienced office worker, shipping clerk, selling experience; finest references. SEYMOUR COHEN, 3217 Hull Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Companion or housekeeping position by young woman; free to live anywhere; best references. H-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

"GREEN SHADOWS," OLD LYME, CONN. A beautiful, quiet place for a vacation; moderate rates.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring wood, metal and roll. Shades, Venetian Blinds. Norge Refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP 90 Boylston St. Boston Han 3121

WHEN
in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—40 cents a line for one or two insertions, 35c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 21-folder Christmas card $1 assortment, 100% profit. Gift wrapping. Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. 113, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big commissions selling friends, neighbors; finest assortment 21 Folders; gift wrappings; every-day boxes; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Fitchburg, S-33, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

THE TRAEMOUR CLUB
(For Business Women)
5427 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago
VERY REASONABLE RATES
By Day, Week or Month
An Ideal Home for Particular Women
Most attractive rooms furnished in Early American. Quiet street; one block to bus and near fast elevated transportation to downtown. Every service for your comfort and convenience. Large, attractive lobbies. Laundry and Gym. Home-cooked meals, most reasonable.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES, advertising, or demonstrating work in limited or nation-wide territory; have car and attractive trailer home, ideal for above purposes. WM. MICHEL, 3106 Emerson Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/1½ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON. The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea; central, gas fires in bedrooms, from 2½ gns. 10/6 day; convenient garage. HOVE 2360

BRIGHTON—Board residence from £2.2.0.; comfort, personal attention and good cooking, minute from sea. MILLS, 29 Devonshire Place.

LONDON BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE. Vilette Guest House 17 Clifton Road—Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. F. C. REYNOLDS SMITH.

WORTHING—Small boarding house on sea front; good table; holiday or permanent visitors. HARTLEY, 247 Brighton Rd.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

BIRMINGHAM, The Grange, 18 Carpenter Rd., Edgbaston, welcome those who require rest, study or care. Tel. Edgbaston 0644.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES Meadames Fill and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Bunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 357

FLATS WANTED

BIRMINGHAM—Lady wishes tiny flat or pleasant unfurnished room; terms moderate. Miss HEMMING, 15 Stanley Rd., Kings Heath.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CROYDON — For occupation or investment; modern 6-roomed house, in quiet road near station, buses; park; tiled bathroom and kitchenette; freehold. 35 Tenterden Road, Croydon.

DAWLISH (Devon)—Lady or gentleman as paying guest in gentlewoman's well furnished cottage, electric light, indoor sanitation, reduced terms, winter months. Endcliffe Cottage, Dawlish.

KENT—Paying guests received; comfortable home, delightful country; golf and tennis available. MISSES NORMAN, Pir Bank, Sandhurst.

MIDDLETON, Sussex — Guests received; pretty modern cottage; half-acre garden; 2 minutes from sea. SCHNEIDER, Rickatones.

PAYING GUESTS—REST AND STUDY
Moderate Terms
MISS RIEKIE, 37, Browning Rd., Worthing.

POOLE, Dorset—Lady offers comfortable home; well situated; very moderate terms for light duties. "BONDI," Alverton Ave., Poole.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; peaceful; hot and cold water bedrooms; home produce; from 3 guineas weekly. MISS CLARKE "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

POST WANTED

CAMBERLEY DISTRICT — Single-handed house-maid (where between-maid kept) near Christian Science church preferred; age 26. STONES, Home Farm Cottages, Burrowhill, Chobham, Surrey.

COMPETENT buyer saleswoman desires position as manageress or first sales; experienced in millinery, mantles and fashion wear. MISS FRITH, Woodstock, Oxford

SALESMEN WANTED

TO CALL on dairies or farms; commission or salary and smaller commission; state age experience (whether cyclist or motorcyclist); areas covered, Cheshire, Liverpool, Sth. Lancs. N. Wales, Shropshire, Hants J. BARLOW 139 Vauxhall Rd., Liverpool

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

PERFECT XVTH CENTURY HOUSE FOR SALE
4 Reception, 6 Bed, 3 Servants' Bed, 4 Bath. OAK PANELLING and PARQUET FLOORS. Central Heating. Main Electric Light, abundant water. Double tennis court, excellent gardens. Stabling and Garages for four. TWO COTTAGES, 90 ACRES. Gravel soil. River frontage. GOOD SHOOTING. Unspoilt country. 70 minutes train to London.
Stuart Hepburn & Co.
39/41 Brompton Road, London, S. W. 3.
(Ken. 8877).

England

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE
Electrical Contractors
Wiring Installations for
LIGHT, HEATING, POWER
BELLS AND TELEPHONES
P. H. ALLIN & SONS
46 BRIDGE STREET

DEVONSHIRE

PLYMOUTH
WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

TEIGNMOUTH
BONNER'S CAFE
(THOMAS & SON)
Bakers and Confectioners
Quality and Service Phone 41
Also at NEWTON ABBOT

TORQUAY
GOODBODY'S CAFE
FLEET STREET
Luncheons, Afternoon Teas.
Devonshire Cream

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY
(Continued)

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

J. F. ROCKHEY Ltd.
TORQUAY and NEWTON ABBOT
DRAPERS and COSTUMIERS
New Summer Costumes, Dresses, and Jumpers.
Fur Coats at Summer Prices
Inspection cordially invited.

FOR FURNITURE of every description
GOODEVE
59 Abbey Rd., Torquay PHONE 2595

T. OLIVER & SONS (1934) Ltd.
Complete House Furnishers.
House and Estate Agents, etc.
16 STRAND, TORQUAY

BERT EVANS
Eluned, Shiphay Avenue
BUILDING, CONTRACTING, JOBBING.
Houses and Bungalows now being erected in select locality.
'phone 63172

Vauxhall THE CAR SUPREME (EXCELLENT) *Local Distributor Since 1907*
TOM BROWN & SON (TORQUAY) LTD.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Engineers and Electro-platers
Phone 2426

DORSET

POOLE AND DISTRICT
Park Garage (Branksome) Ltd.

W. Allen Specializes in car sales, any make! New and used.
Bournemouth Road Tel. Parkstone 453

Hewett & Hewett

From GIEVE, Bond Street, W.
Tailor for Ladies and Gentlemen
Burberry Agents
Station Approach, Parkstone Tel. 820

ESSEX

COLCHESTER

Artistic Hairdressing
Horace E. Hucklesby
Limbury, Irvine Rd., Colchester
Specialist in Macdonald Steam Permanent Waving
At Regent St., London, W. 1., by appointment.
Phone Colchester 2498

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL
Furniture : Carpets : Fabrics

Of the quality you want at the price you can afford to pay
The Store for Value
Newbery & Spindler Ltd.
The Furnishers of the West
Queen's Road 'Phone 23371-2 Bristol

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
The Fashion Centre of Bristol North
OUTFITS for SEASIDE, COUNTRY
SCHOOL, TOWN
W. MORGAN (Bristol) Ltd.
11-13 GLOUCESTER ROAD

Strodonia Vanishing Cream
May Now Be Had in 6d Tubes, as well as JARS 1/3 and 10½d.
Superior Cleansing Face Cream.
From all Chemists and
STRODE COSH & PENFOLD
7 addresses in Bristol

R. CRUMP
(George Denman)
Practical Watchmaker and JEWELER
Licensed Valuer
Speciality High-Class Leather Goods
98 Whiteladies Road *(facing Redland Park)* Phone 35542 Old Gold and Silver Bought

LET HILLS PRINT IT
Henry Hill Limited
John Street, Bristol, 1

Cantilever Shoe
The Massingham Shoe Stores
TEL. 33148
63 QUEEN'S ROAD, CLIFTON
40 REGENT STREET
94 WHITELADIES ROAD, REDLAND

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

MARSH'S
Back to School Outfits for Boys and Girls
86, 90, 92 Whiteladies Road, Clifton

MISS JANE D. DAWKINS
L. R. A. M., M. R. S. T.
(Member of Incorporated Society of Musicians)
PIANISTE—LECTURER
Gives lessons in Pianoforte, Voice Production and Harmony, French, German and Italian Diction. Pupils coached for all examinations including L. R. A. M. Specialist in all branches of School Music. 14 Zetland Rd., Redland Bristol. Tel. 44820

CHELTENHAM
THE DIAMOND SANITARY LAUNDRY
CHARLTON KINGS
High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
*

KENT

SEVENOAKS
(Continued)

CARPENTER
MARKET SQUARE
Papers—Fashions—Books
Confectionery
Papers Delivered Promptly

TONBRIDGE

FRANK EAST
Fifty years reputation for Value
Specialist in Distinctive Ready-to-Wear Garments, Smart Millinery and Ladies' Outfitting.
RELIABLE HOUSE LINEN

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOTOR ENGINEERS
and COACHBUILDERS
B A C Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 Cars Lock Up
Open Day and Night

Rock-Thorpe & Watson
GROSVENOR ROAD Established 1822 TUNBRIDGE WELLS Phone 1088

BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE
For Modern Homes
Phone 113 Waymarks Ltd. Estab. 57 yrs.
Complete House Furnishers

LEICESTERSHIRE

LEICESTER

The Belgrave Laundry Co., Ltd.
Telephone 61186
DEPOTS:
118a Humberstone Rd. Tel. 59913
68 Narborough Rd. Tel. 60864
9 King St. Tel. 5758
1 Waterloo St. Tel. 60311
158 Cavendish Rd. Tel. Aylestone 289
134a Evington Rd. Tel. 24215
37 The Rushes, Loughborough
Launderers, Dyers, Cleaners

OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

SOMERSET

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

KIRK & WELLS
Auctioneers, Valuers, House and Estate Agents
MORTGAGES ARRANGED
Rents Collected
TEL. 1493 WESTON-SUPER-MARE
Incorporated Insurance Agents
19, Alexandra Parade (Orchard St. Cor.)

SURREY

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

Hockey & Brimacombe
The Addiscombe and Shirley
Grocers

JACOB'S
By Appointment.
CREAM CRACKERS

THE LINEN STORE
Croydon's Old Established Store for Household Linens and Handkerchiefs.
Sports Wear and Lingerie

R. E. Evans
72, GEORGE ST., CROYDON Tel. 03.

MAISON JEAN
Ladies' Hairdresser
9A GEORGE ST. Tel. Croydon 248.
Agents for Potter & Moore's 1749 Old English Mitcham Lavender Water

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & CO. LTD.
The MARKET PLACE
A Business Built on
QUALITY and SERVICE
For
FURNITURE BEDDING
CABINETS LINENS
CARPETS and RUGS CURTAINS
LINOLEUMS CHINA and GLASS
Phone KINgston 0186

Motor Mowers ! !
(Demonstrations Arranged)
and all garden tools
H. M. STEWART
Elmbridge
79 Victoria Road
1372-3 SURBITON

Peggy
MILLINERY
Sports Wear
24a VICTORIA RD. SURBITON
Tel. Elmbridge 3679

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
Home Builders and Furnishers
NO DEPOSIT TERMS
Kingston 1001

THE
Mirror Salon
(W. A. Hamlin)
"SUPERMA"
Steam Permanent Waving
No wires—No electricity
KINgston 2536 13 Park Road Kingston Hill

RICHMOND and DISTRICT

Buy Shirts at
Christopher Gibbons
Complete Men's and Boys' Outfitter
PARADISE ROAD, RICHMOND
"Shirts That Will Benefit You"

Williamsons Ltd.
26 George St., Tel. Richmond 1910
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at
ST. MARGARETS
TWICKENHAM
TEDDINGTON

The Personal Firm for the
BEST MILK SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE Ltd.
MODEL DAIRIES:
Head Office. 12, The Quadrant, Richmond
Branches at:
St. Margarets, Kew, Sheen, Barnes, Putney and Ealing.
Local Farm, Petersham.
Producers of CERTIFIED MILK

SURREY

RICHMOND and DISTRICT
(Continued)

VISITING RICHMOND?
then you must include the
"ORIGINAL SHOP FOR MAIDS OF HONOUR"
historically famed for "Maids of Honour" Cakes and noted for its delightful Restaurant and Tea Room.
8, HILL ST., RICHMOND, SURREY
"OPEN ON SUNDAYS"

Telephone Richmond 0619
Rickert & Tietze
Coiffeur de Dames
Permanent Waving and Hair Specialist
By Special Appointment
5 Lower George St., and at 58 Westbourne Grove London, W. 2.

WRIGHT BROS. LTD
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
for FASHIONS, FURNITURE, LADIES & CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSING.
RICHMOND, SURREY.
Luncheon & Tea Restaurant
Early Closing Day Wednesday.

RADIO Any Make Supplied
W. SCOTT
Wireless, Sports and Cycle Depot
119 Upper Richmond Rd. S. Sheen, S. W.
Phone Prospect 4075

SUTTON

C. H. MOSS
FAMILY BUTCHER
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone 3777
5, The Pavement, Grove Rd., Sutton

Established 150 years
Walter Stevens Boot Stores
113 and 23 HIGH ST.
Tel. Sutton 397
Repairs
Agent for all best makes.

BOWLING & Co. Ltd.
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS
Hot Water, Sanitary and Electrical Engineers, Decorators, Carpenters and Joiners, Any Stove Supplied and Fitted.
2 GROVE ROAD Tel. Sutton 110

AMOS REYNOLDS Ltd.
Upholsterers, Furnishers
Removal Contractors
High St., Sutton Tel. Sutton 2961, 2962

SUSSEX

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

WILLIAM HILL (HOVE) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING

EASTBOURNE

C. BALCOMBE
251, SEASIDE, EASTBOURNE
for CHINA, GLASS and HARDWARE
Repairs to Trunks, Suit Cases and Hand Bags a speciality.

SEAFORD

LEA & PERRINS
SALAD CREAM
ELLIS & MARTIN
SOUTH CORNER STORES

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD
LIMITED
Ladies' Fashion Wear
WORTHING
Telephone 1320

JORDAN and COOK Ltd.
Artistic House Furnishers
35-37-39 South St., Worthing
Why go to London when we are here?

WARWICKSHIRE

BIRMINGHAM

EVERYTHING for LADIES
Gowns, Coats, Jumper Suits, Coatees, Underwear, Millinery, Gloves, Scarves, Hosiery, Bags, Umbrellas, Perfumery, etc., together with Children's Wear and general soft furnishing

Packhams
BIRMINGHAM
Telephone Central 1737

The Lingerie Shop
(N. Williams)
17 Lower Priory and 110 New Street
Trousseaux, Dainty and Exclusive Designs From Our Own Workrooms.

Wales

CARDIFF

Crouch
Established 1796
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS
CARDIFF, NEWPORT

Shoes of Quality and Refinement
Established 1885
Pontypridd
PARK HALL BUILDINGS, CARDIFF
Specialists in School and Sports Footwear

Daily Features

Cactus Selections From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

No. 1: Species of Cereus in Bloom, by Mrs. Berta Balmer-Schild, Wilderswil, Switzerland; No. 2: Cactus Garden in Southern California, by Mrs. Luta Munday, Saskatoon, Sask.; No. 3: Experiment in Grafting Cactus, Anaheim, Calif., by Charles C. Blanchard, Santa Ana, Calif.; No. 4: Desert Yucca Near El Centro, Calif., by Mr. Blanchard.

With the Inventors

Highway Guard

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS new method of constructing highway guards at the edge of embankments and sharp curves has been patented by H. J. Hick, Alliance, Ohio, to provide greater safety for the motorist (U. S. Patent No. 1969846). It adds to the sturdy fence usually erected at such points a rail at the height of the car's hub, which will deflect the wheel away from the danger spot without damage to the car itself.

FACTS about the BIBLE
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Upon Sheminith

TWO of the poems in the Psalter, Psalms 6 and 12, are set down in the King James Version as being "upon Sheminith," a peculiar and somewhat cryptic phrase which is of no small interest.

The unusual Hebrew word *sheminith* is now supposed to be connected with the Hebrew numeral *shemonah*, "eight," and this view receives support from the translation offered by the Septuagint and followed by the Vulgate, "upon the eighth," or "octave."

It would seem probable, however, that it is the lower octave which is referred to, and that "upon Sheminith" could be justifiably rendered "for bass voices," as in Moffatt's translation.

It may be added that on the occasion of the removal of the ark of the covenant to Jerusalem (I Chron. 15:3), mention is made (vs. 21) of a group of men singing with "harps on the Sheminith" (Authorized Version), or, as Moffatt well expresses it, using "harps set for bass voices."

Daily Anecdote

Valuable Library

ONE of the kings of Prussia, during the last century, left to his son what was, perhaps, the most novel library the world has ever known. The library contained many volumes, beautifully bound. On the cover of each was this inscription:

Posthumous Memoirs of the King of Prussia.
For his son alone.

The pages of all the volumes were bank notes, representing the king's private fortune.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

No. 1. This picture of a flowering cactus has pleasing detail and lighting in the blossoms, and the background is ideal since it does not detract from the flowers. The lower part of the plant lacks detail. A piece of white cardboard held at an angle to reflect light on the plant would lighten the shadows. In the reproduction much of the fine detail in the blossoms has been lost.

No. 2. The man at the extreme right should be looking at the garden instead of out of the picture. Exposure, background, and lighting are excellent.

No. 3. The top parts of the plant are interesting grafts, but they merge into the background. In the reproduction, contrast has been added but at the expense of the fine detail of the original. Sometimes lighting plants from the back and giving enough additional exposure to render detail will accentuate the plant or flower itself, and separate it from its surroundings.

No. 4. There is very little contrast between the cream white of the Yucca blossoms and the hillside which has been used as a background; the result is a lack of separation in the tones. Even after stepping up the contrast in making the newspaper cut, the tones are not so pleasant as would be expected from such a beautiful subject.

This is an interesting group of pictures, illustrating something that may be done in any section of the country: picturing native plants in their natural settings.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Round, around (L. P.)—It is difficult to discuss words such as these in a newspaper that is read in Great Britain as well as in America, for usage differs.

The Englishman has little time for "around"; and it may come as a surprise to some Americans to note that the word does not appear in the King James Version of the Bible.

The average American seems to use "around" and "round" indiscriminately; but for speakers who are willing to pay the price of preciseness, the following hints are offered:

(1) Use "round" when the idea to be expressed is "encircling position or movement." For example:

He drew the earth's orbit round the sun.
They gathered round the speaker.
He planned a round-the-world flight.
Round and round they went.
The merry-go-round attracted the children.
There wasn't enough ice cream to go round.
She decided to sleep the clock round.

(2) Use "around" when the thought is "here and there, in every direction, about." For example:

I have looked all around for it.
Shells were bursting around us.
He drew a small sun with rays around it.

Note that the first example under (1) and the last example under (2) illustrate this difference: "Round" suggests circular motion or position about a center; "around" suggests position or distribution on all sides of, or in every direction from, a center.

Note too that Americans almost invariably use "around" for emphasis; as, "Turn around!" ("Turn round" suggesting to some a slight ambiguity—"Turn round in shape.")

The Children's Corner

Cougar Kittens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SUCH a happy evening as it was going to be! Converse and Mary had a surprise in store. There were to be two new cougar kittens at their house near the big forest. Both children had promised to give the cougars—mountain lions—good care, if they might keep them for pets. The strange kittens could have saucers of milk and bits of meat. Even little lions were sure to like a warm, dry bed.

The wood-choppers would be home for supper, but long before that time the children watched—often going to the window to see if one was coming.

"Look, look," called Converse, and he went to the door. "See the cats! Fat cats!" And, climbing down from her chair at the window, Mary's eyes grew bright.

When the chopper came into the kitchen the children heard his story. He had found the baby lions. They were just 10 days old and not as big as pet cats.

The mother had been captured; so he dared to touch her little ones. He grabbed them and held them by the nape of the neck, mother-cat fashion. Bringing them safely to the house, he put them on the kitchen floor.

Mary looked and laughed at such clumsy, soft balls of fur.

Converse felt like standing on his head by way of celebrating the coming of the new pets.

Two comfortable house cats lay under the stove. Of course they scented the strangers. Taking one hurried look at the little lions, they showed their teeth and ran out of the door.

Supper-time came too soon, for the children were so happy watching the cougar kittens. Neither Converse nor Mary could seem to sit still for five minutes, they were so excited.

The mother cat had left her own kittens sleeping in a box behind the stove. When she ran away she had seemed to forget them, but no one exactly believed that she would. In less than an hour she came back. Everyone watched to see what she would do when she found the wild kittens sleeping snugly in the same box with the pet kittens.

"What will the big cat do?" chirped Mary.

"What will she do?" called Converse, excitedly.

With bristling hair and big eyes, she stood and trembled. It seemed as if she was undecided, for she had love for her own kittens and fright at the cougar kittens.

"Love won," Converse was happy to say.

Carefully she stepped into the box. Her mother heart took in the fat, funny kittens; she seemed to know they were babies too. And after that she gave them good care as if they were her own. She cuddled them close.

"Good of you!" Mary would tell the mother cat. She had so often heard the grown-ups say that. An encouraging pat on the shoulder usually went with it; so she petted the cat.

"Our pretty, spotted kittens like us, just as our very own pet kittens do," Converse would declare. The cougar kittens would insist upon riding upon the children's shoulders. Best of all they liked running together in the fields by the house. Everyone did the best they could to tame them.

After two months of fun and good care, the lions began to be wild. When they grew too rough for playfellows for the children and the poultry, a kind plan was made. The young lions went to a happy home in the Children's Museum Park. And now all children who come to the park can be friendly and admire them.

Quotation for Today

I OWE all my success in life to having been always a quarter of an hour beforehand.—LORD NELSON.

In Lighter Vein

Good Loser

She was very rich and he was very poor. She liked him, but that was all, and he was well aware of the fact. One evening he grew somewhat tender, and at last said, "You are very rich, aren't you, Helen?"

"Yes," replied the girl frankly. "I'm worth about $2,000,000."

"Will you marry me, Helen?"

"Oh, no, Tom; I couldn't."

"I knew you wouldn't."

"Then why did you ask me?"

"Oh, I just wanted to see how a man would feel when he loses two million."—*Northwestern Jeweler.*

Try Hash

Mr. Jones: "You say you had to discharge the new cook, dear? What was the trouble?"

Mrs. Jones (who runs the boarding house): "Plenty! Almost half the food wasn't eaten this evening, and she told me she didn't know what to make of it!"

Not Yet

Teacher: "Now, if I say 'I have went home' that is wrong. Why is it wrong?"

Pupil: "Because you haven't went home yet."—*Orakel, Vienna.*

Stretched

Father: "I'm inclined to suspect your fiancé's bank account is greatly exaggerated."

Daughter: "Oh, no; Arthur says it's only just a tiny bit overdrawn."—*Montreal Star.*

Humorist

"I want these developed, please. They're all of our new baby."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Well-Liked Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

South Bend, Ind.

A VERY interesting scene was enacted a short time ago on one of our main streets.

Someone had dropped a quantity of candies wrapped in wax paper, and a bedraggled, woeful-looking, thin dog had crept out from somewhere and was starting to eat the sweets as best he could, paper and all. Many passers-by walked around the little animal, avoiding him as much as possible.

The writer was watching the scene when one of the city's most distinguished and well-liked men came along. He immediately kneeled down and took off the papers and fed the candies to the little dog, while the man's beautifully-gowned lady smilingly looked on.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies.

Yarn Remodeling

ONE clever seamstress found that she could retouch an old gown with yarn to make it assume an entirely different look. She made clever jabots or pointed collars that came well down on the blouse, or she worked large colorful designs on front of waist and sleeves. She made one woman happy by repairing a large hole that had been accidentally torn in the sleeve of a new dress, by placing some matching net over the hole and then embroidering a large rose design over the spot until the hole was completely covered.

Yarn belts, handbags, and collar and cuff sets, will make an old woolen dress look like new.

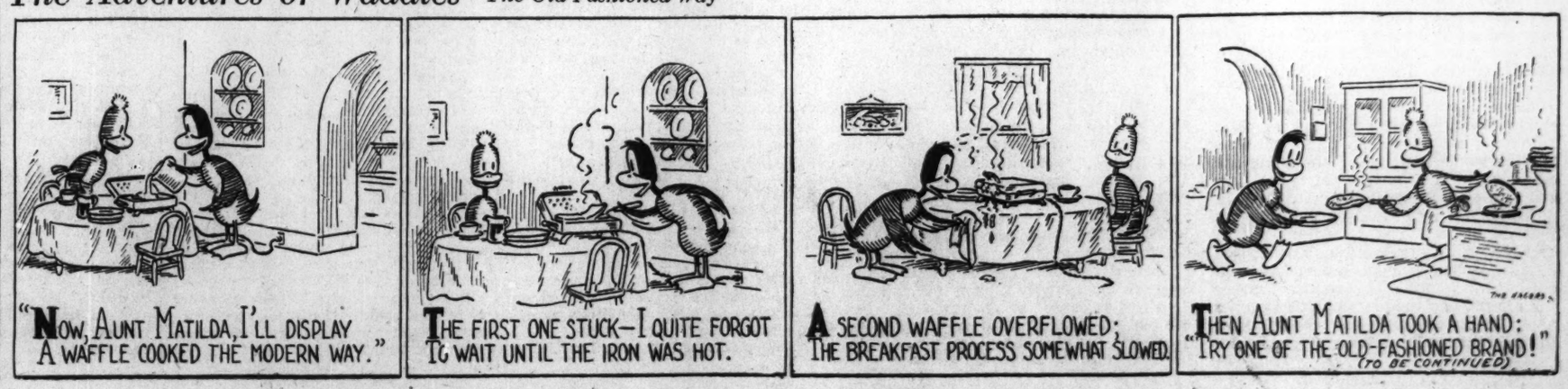
Joan L.

Today's Limerick

A sailor once sat on a quay,
As carefree a day off could buay;
Although he was wishing
That he might be fishing
In one of those boats out at suay.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Old-Fashioned Way*

By THE HAGERS


"NOW, AUNT MATILDA, I'LL DISPLAY A WAFFLE COOKED THE MODERN WAY."
THE FIRST ONE STUCK—I QUITE FORGOT TO WAIT UNTIL THE IRON WAS HOT.
A SECOND WAFFLE OVERFLOWED; THE BREAKFAST PROCESS SOMEWHAT SLOWED.
THEN AUNT MATILDA TOOK A HAND: "TRY ONE OF THE OLD-FASHIONED BRAND!"
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Labor Day for Everybody

AS THE world moves toward Labor Day, the United States apparently moves toward one of the most widespread strikes in its experience. In several parts of the world the tension of the labor problem—viewed in its broader aspects—is one of the major manifestations of the current week.

We say, "in its broader aspects," because the real significance of labor is not merely the group interest of those who work in factories or of those who are organized to assert their rights nor is it simply the toil of brawn and hand as distinct from that of brain and heart. Labor is the constructive effort—even the almost instinctive urge—of men and women to produce for the needs of themselves and their families and their fellow men. It is a force that makes for betterment of human living and an expression of the life that glories not in conquest but in usefulness.

Hence the irony that labor news should so often consist in reporting mass refusals to labor, such as that which is scheduled to take 250,000 or more persons away from their jobs in the cotton textile and allied industries in the United States, or the strike threats of New York truckmen, aluminum workers or other crafts.

The labor problem is more than a question of relations between employers and employed. It includes the problem of finding productive play for human energies, and so takes in the unemployment situation that besets so many countries. It includes the problem of fair compensation for those whose pay is not in wages but in the prices of agricultural commodities, and so involves the farm issue.

Hence Donald R. Richberg, executive secretary of the Executive Council, is trying to prove that the New Deal has made headway in solving the broader labor problem when he reports it has improved factory employment, yielded profits to business and increased the income of the American farmer. A section of the California electorate, however, votes for still more radical methods of reëmployment when it nominates Upton Sinclair as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, asserts that unemployment has risen again to 11,000,000.

In Europe observers say the ultimate fate of dictatorships will hinge in large part upon their success or non-success in coping with this broad problem of profitable occupation for the peoples they rule. Italy tests out the virtues of Premier Mussolini's corporative state, Germany stakes much on the success of Chancellor Hitler's economic program, and Russia plods on in the effort to feed and clothe itself by the Communist formula.

Against either of these extremes—Fascism or Communism—articulate labor in the rest of the world sets its face. A week after the American Federation of Labor had announced a new campaign against Communism, the International Federation of Trade Unions convening at Weymouth, Eng., urges adherence to democratic government and opposition to Fascism.

So broad a question calls for broad treatment. To prescribe employment for the world's millions and to assure their equitable reward is beyond the scope of trick formulas and panaceas. But the application of a single verse from the Bible could do much. It is, "Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life." (John 6:27.) If in every occupation each worker should infuse into his daily toil a concern for spiritual values and the good of his fellow men, the course of industrial disputes would be smoothed, the path of justice between groups be made clearer, and honest toil be endowed with more and more of the dignity attributed to it on Labor Day.

The Town of the Future

MANY dwellers in the country, looking round on the state of England today, may well feel uneasy when they hear the Government congratulating itself on the fact that a quarter of a million new houses are being constructed every year, while housing experts assert that a million new dwellings of the smaller variety alone are urgently needed. They see long tentacles pushing themselves out along the roads from all the towns into the countryside, new colonies of buildings spreading everywhere in rural areas, and the seacoast rendered unsightly by fringes of shabby building.

If this is the state of affairs already, what will Britain be like when the local authorities, each according to its own sweet will, have provided the poor with their million new houses, and the less poor have provided themselves perhaps with another million, dumped in any pleasant place accessible to the automobile?

It is not enough to demand that all this should be arranged according to plan. Plans may be good or bad, and a bad plan is often worse than none; and there are cases where they have created the very evil they were intended to avert. Mr. F. R. S. Yorke has recently been pointing out that the dispersal of the town population over the country even by the best devised housing schemes may defeat its own object, by spoiling the country rather than improving the township. The proper object of planning, as he conceives it, is to "keep the land free for agriculture, and guide building into groups and toward the towns," the joys of the town being those of "close congregation."

This does not mean, of course, that the existing cities are of a kind which reformers should tolerate. They will not be regarded as worthy of civilization until they eliminate smoke and provide space, comfort, air, trees, open areas, recreation grounds and easy access to the country—and when this is accomplished, what a revolution it will be! We need, in fact, to create a new conception and a new scheme of what the ideal town should be. And what, indeed, can be more lovely than a lovely city whose natural surroundings have been guarded?

Will California Experiment?

THE human mind knows no better mode of progress than trial and error. It is always experimenting, and in times of crisis like the war and the depression it speeds up the testing of new devices, especially in the fields of politics and economics. Today Communism, Fascism, new deals of one kind or another are in process of trial in a dozen countries. In America several states have supplemented national innovations with experiments of their own. Individuals and groups have put forward all kinds of ingenious proposals.

One of the most interesting of these "plans" has just received the indorsement of a major party in California. The nomination in the Democratic primary of Upton Sinclair, widely known as a Socialist novelist, has awakened interest elsewhere largely because of his definite program to "end poverty in California." In brief, this plan is for state operation of idle factories and farms to employ the jobless. Taxes on the richer portion of the community would be increased to provide necessary funds, and products of the state enterprises would be exchanged among those who produced them so as not to compete with private producers.

Of course Mr. Sinclair's victory in the primary does not insure a trial of his plan. Political observers on the coast report that there has been such a reaction from the San Francisco strike that Acting Gov. Frank F. Merriam, who won the Republican nomination for Governor, will have the very active support of conservatives. He expects the votes also of many regular Democrats who feel Mr. Sinclair is no Democrat. The primary result is interesting chiefly as disclosing how wide is the willingness to experiment.

The desire to end poverty is universal, and the belief that it can be done by government is held by many people who are not poverty-stricken, either in property or intelligence. In fact, most of the present experimentation is directed toward control of the economic system. And some of the work of the Federal Relief Administration is merely less complete than the Sinclair plan. Federal factories are now operated in forty states to give employment and furnish relief supplies.

The conviction is growing in the United States today that government cannot do all that has recently been expected of it. It is probable that further experience with the New Deal will further illustrate the fact that no system will of itself overcome the greed and fear and ignorance which afflict mankind and are the root of poverty. Yet it is clear that the aspirations of the people will not be satisfied by a mere abandonment of present experiments. They will go on with the trial and error method until they find a better. Therefore it behooves those who find themselves in opposition to this plan carefully to study the acknowledged changing social and economic conditions with a view of developing more constructive methods.

Persian Rugs and the I. L. O.

THE fact that the United States has joined the International Labor Organization and the rumor that Miss Frances Perkins will attend the coming meeting of the governing body have evoked a desire for more knowledge of I. L. O. activities. Even in the short time of its existence the I. L. O. has proved its value, and there is hardly a habitable part of the globe with which it has not established contact, or any phase of labor condition which has not known its influence.

One of the first and most colorful accomplishments of the organization was the "Persian rug incident." For generations upon generations a town in Persia has exported beautiful carpets and rugs. Whether or not before the I. L. O. came into being, those who enjoyed the beauty of these possessions gave any thought to the makers, is not known. The I. L. O. did give thought and took action. It learned that women and children, even children as young as five years, worked in appalling surroundings. The I. L. O. asked the Persian Government to investigate and correct these conditions. This was promptly done. The age limit of children was raised, proper lighting, ventilation and seating installed, hours of labor reduced.

This is but one example of the work in which the I. L. O. is constantly engaged. To the ever-growing number of men and women who believe in world unified action for the solution of problems common to all, it is cause for gratitude that the United States has allied itself with the International Labor Organization.

The Casual Day

THIS new-leisure idea has its drawbacks. Take vacations. And, by the way, we're taking ours from Sept. 3 to 16 inclusive, two weeks, in which Bookman's Travels will attempt to take the place of The Casual Day.

Take vacations, we were saying. And if you haven't had yours you'd better take it right away, because the geese are already reported winging steadily southward in Y formations, and we are thus warned of an early autumn.

But take vacations. Under a twelve-hour day, for six full days a week, a fortnight's holiday means release from 144 working hours, while with an eight-hour day we avoid only 96 ditto hours. And in industries that are trying out the six-hour day and five-day week, two-week vacations offer only a 60-hour loaf—which still is better, as the old saying goes, than no bread at all.

Now the idealist-economists who are arguing for an ever-decreasing work day may mean well. But this thing has got to stop. For a little more mathematics, in which we shall be engaged between Sept. 3 and 16, no doubt will show that when the work day gets down to what some of us have been hoping for, we shall have no vacations at all.

Dear Casual:

I was interested in your comments regarding clocks and accurate time. Here is evidence that most people know that their clocks are off, and want the right time: With all the radio time announcements, the telephone company receives so many requests for the accurate time that it has been found necessary to work certain operators on short shifts. Their work consists of announcing the exact time four times a minute. W. P. R.

"A world-wide movement to force women back into the home," is deplored by Dr. Olive Stott Gabriel, who says NRA has played a part in this movement. For many women this is a serious matter, but for others it may merely seem a serious matter—by "others" we mean those who are afraid NRA stands for "no running around."

When Pegasus paused in this column Wednesday, Z. L. B. mused:

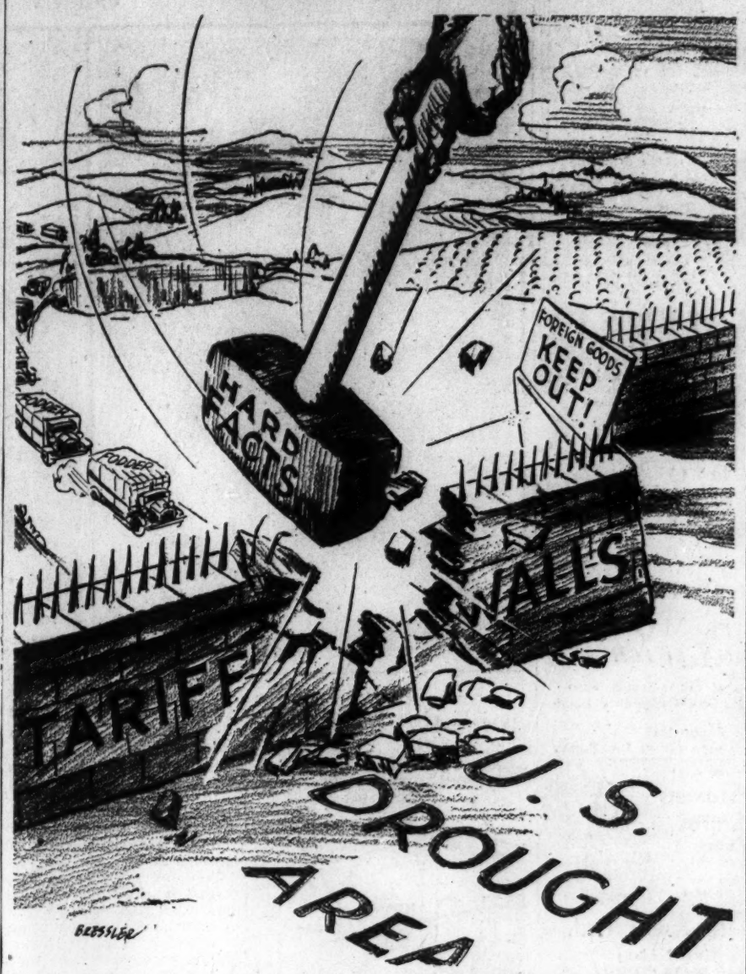
Twinkle, twinkle, little bar,
How I wonder what you are.

But H. C. K. seems to have no doubts about it:

Twinkle, twinkle, little bar,
In cellar, or in motorcar,
Restaurant, or "Silver Spoon,"
You'll always be just a saloon!

"As for international law, I don't know much about it—having been Secretary of State," confessed Mr. Frank B. Kellogg before the American Bar Association's Convention in Milwaukee. It takes a man at the top of his profession to realize how little he knows about it. C. W. M.

Unnatural Barriers Fall



A Fair Deal for the Farmer

IN A recent trip around New England it has been my pleasure and privilege to talk with some scores of farmers. In central Massachusetts I stopped one afternoon for a chat with a farm family whom I have known for several years. During college days I was given an assignment to interview them for an agricultural journal, and in looking up my notes there is this illuminating comment. "Three of best monthly magazines on living-room table, besides good weeklies."

This farmer and his wife hold an unusual number of offices in community affairs. As we were talking, the man said, "Tell the real truth about the farmer and what he wants. Let city people get a true picture of the situation. All the farmer wants is a fair deal, not a 'new' deal."

There is no danger of radical reaction among farmers, in spite of the spasmodic attempts of certain sections of the press to headline agrarian discontent. Of course they are discontented if a bushel of potatoes won't buy a tube of shaving cream, or if a dozen eggs must be bartered on even terms for a candy bar. The farmers have a right to question and investigate when they receive four cents a quart for milk which costs the city consumer fourteen. The grain farmers of the West burned wheat and corn for fuel while children of the cities went hungry.

"Why should such things be?" the farmers ask. "We want clothes and tools and magazines and the little luxuries which seem to oil the wheels of living. Aren't we advanced enough in this twentieth century to organize ourselves so that these absurd situations shall be eliminated? We want things arranged so that in the future as we burn wheat or dump milk our hearts won't be heavy because small children aren't getting enough to eat."

An octogenarian, who has watched depressions come and go, and through them all has kept the even tenor of his way on a lush Vermont valley farm said, "The trouble with us isn't the profit motive in our way of doing business. A fair profit on the various steps of handling our commodities between the raw state and a finished product is as good a way as man has yet evolved for rewarding ambition, initiative, and judgment. After all, of the 120,000,000 persons in the country only 33,000,000 live on farms. In pioneering days, when communities were small, it was possible for the farmer to deal directly with the industrial worker of the town. Now it just cannot be done.

"But the point is this. It's a tragedy to plow under cotton when poor people need clothes; it's a tragedy to slaughter pigs if people need food. That's going at it the wrong end to. It's dangerous, some say, to subsidize agriculture. But nations have long given a helping hand to steamship lines. Now they help airplane lines and even railroads

"Do you mean to tell me it isn't as sensible for the government of a nation as wealthy as we are to buy up cotton and milk and potatoes to build healthier and happier citizens? It's a civilized way to handle the situation.

"The crux of the whole thing as far as farmers are concerned, it seems to me, is our top-heavy distribution system. I've sold milk lately for less than three cents. The cheapest retail selling price I know of was eight cents. We haven't made a start yet on this problem which will be the solution of the farm problem."

There has been a tendency for the past half century on the part of those whose duty it is to guide our destinies to dismiss lightly the farm problem. The average urbanite today reads casually that federal funds to the extent of a few hundred millions are being spent to relieve the farmer, and dismisses the fact. Yet to a considerable degree, the tone of the whole industrial system is influenced by the condition of the farm-buying power. If that is crippled millions of industrial workers suffer, billions of capital is not producing normally.

Most city dwellers have the modern conveniences of life. A small per cent of the nation's farm homes have electricity! A ridiculously low per cent have a bathroom. Hundreds of thousands of farm wives carry water from a pump many steps from the kitchen.

Doesn't a fair deal for agriculture involve a readjustment so that millions of our finest citizens may enjoy what the poorest city dwellers have as a matter of course? Not a "new" deal, but a fair deal for the farmer will mean a steady, wholesome balance wheel for our entire social order. HAYDN S. PEARSON.

Coöperation in Japan

By Clement F. Street

ON A STEAMER crossing the Pacific Ocean from Japan in the year 1895, I had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of the late Charles L. Freer, founder of the Freer Art Gallery in Washington. Not long after the trip, when I was a guest at his house in Detroit, he told me one of his experiences in making his collection of Japanese pictures known as kakemonos.

Accompanied by a guide who knew that field of Japanese art, he went to see a dealer for the purpose of buying a kakemono by a certain artist. The dealer told them that he did not have on hand any kakemono by that artist, but if they would call the next day he would have one to show them. Returning the following day, they were shown the kakemono and were both greatly pleased with it. When they asked the price they were told it was six hundred yen, which both Mr. Freer and the guide agreed was too much. They went to see a second dealer, asked the same question as at the first place, and received the same answer.

They called the next day, inspected the kakemono, and on asking the price were told that it was five hundred yen. After talking it over they finally decided this was still too much and went to a third shop, where they again asked the same question and again received the same answer. On calling the next day they were shown a kakemono by the same artist, priced at four hundred yen. Since this seemed to them a fair price they bought the article and paid for it.

Mr. Freer, curious to know why the price had varied so much in the three shops, said to the dealer, "I wish you would tell me how this is. I call on Mr. ——, tell him I wish to buy a kakemono by this same artist and he asks me the price of six hundred yen. I go to see Mr. —— and he asks five hundred yen, but you sell me one for four hundred yen. I do not understand."

"Yes," said the dealer. "You see it is my kakemono."

"Then this is the same one I was shown at both of the other places?"

"Certainly," was the reply.

"Then how did it happen that the others had it?"

"I lend it to them, of course."

"You lend it to them? Why do you do that? I do not understand."

"Well, you see, Mr. Freer," was the reply. "My people are not like you Americans. We like to see each other get on. If any other dealer can sell my goods I am glad to help him do it."

"Now please tell me another thing," said Mr. Freer. "I have paid you four hundred yen. What will you do with it?"

"I give fifty yen to the first man you went to see, twenty-five yen to the second man, twenty-five yen to your guide, and keep three hundred yen for myself. You see we like to see each other get on."

Mr. Freer enjoyed telling this story, talked about it at length, and repeatedly said he was very sure that this was one of the explanations for the almost universal happiness that appeared to prevail among the people of Japan. He seemed to consider it his own individual discovery.

Many years later I met with an incident of a similar nature. During my stay in Japan I made the acquaintance of the late Tame Matsmoto, who was at that time general manager of the Japanese Government railways. Later in the employ of a company doing business in this country, he often called at my office in Chicago and was a frequent guest at my home. On one of these occasions he asked if I could tell him where he could buy one thousand dozen shovels to the best advantage.

"One thousand dozen," I replied. "That is a lot of shovels."

"Yes, I know it is. You see one of my friends is a large contractor and always carries a large stock of shovels, so in case any of his friends get into trouble he can lend them a few."

"Lends them a few, does he; and does he always get them back?"

"Yes, he usually does, but if he does not it is all right with him. You see, my people are not like you Americans. We like to see each other get on."

"Yes, I have been told that before. It is very interesting, but how do you manage about contracts? Do you advertise for bids?"

"Certainly, the lowest bidder gets the job and then all the bidders go to work on the job. You see, we like to see each other get on."

This repetition of the phrase that had been used by the dealer in kakemonos many years before was interesting. It seemed to be a part of a creed. I then told Mr. Matsmoto of the experience of Mr. Freer with the art dealer, of the opinion he had formed, and asked if he agreed with him. His reply was to the effect that as this same spirit of friendliness entered into all their dealings with each other it could not be otherwise.

It may be that if we would displace some of our many forms of industrial warfare with a desire to see each other get on we would make more rapid progress toward the elimination of unemployment and poverty.

The Wide Horizon

World Views and Reviews

Freedom

By William F. Ogburn
Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago

THERE has been a certain looseness about the freedom of a pioneer, roomy America, that is very dear to its citizens. From the earliest childhood the conditioning atmosphere has been one of independence, initiative and liberty. Are we scheduled for a loss of more freedom? Are we due for a period of regimentation? We are likely to be in for a period of propaganda and hysteria on the subject; hence, some perspective and detachment is very worth while.

It seems to me the matter may be looked at somewhat as follows: Human behavior is restricted by five great social institutions, the family, the church, the community, industry and the state.

The control of the family over our conduct undoubtedly has been weakening. Paternal authority has greatly diminished over children and wives. Kin are scattered and there is little pressure to conform to the prestige of the family name. A person is now more of an individual and less a member of a family.

The situation is somewhat similar with the church. Under some religions we were not permitted to dance, to play cards, to gamble, to recreate on Sunday. Marriage was a religious sanction. Religion in the Middle Ages dominated art, healing, exercised an authority over the state, war and international relations. Today the ten commandments are seldom invoked and there is discussion of the separation of religion from ethics. The changes in the position of the church have lessened restrictions on conduct.

A hundred years ago nearly all of us lived in small communities. We knew our neighbors and they knew us. Gossip was a very effective policeman. But now, there is the anonymity of the big city. Few know or care who we are or what we do. Once again the change that time brings has presented more freedom.

With industry, the case is different. Here we seem not to be so free. The workman is more free in an age of transportation than was the serf who was tied to a piece of soil. Yet the machine regiments the worker, calls him to work with a whistle and keeps him at work until the whistle blows.

It is the state, however, that is viewed as the great regimenter. Just now the regulation concerns minimum wages, maximum hours, competitive practices, food processing, and crop plantings. In an earlier age, it was vaccination, plumbing, child labor, compulsory education, pure food, and the public utilities. No doubt in the future there will be a still different assortment; for the functions of the state continue to grow.

It is well to view liberty in this broad fashion. For the tumult and the shouting are magnifying out of all proportion the restrictive acts of the state on some industries. In fact a fair estimate—for there are no statistics—would show, it is thought, that the totality of man's psychological behavior has had a great gain in freedom rather than a restriction. The decline of three great social institutions, the family, the church and the community, has meant immeasurable extension of freedom of behavior.

The two great institutions that are increasing in size and influence, namely, industry and the state, are restricting liberty. But the net balances would seem to be a gain in freedom rather than a loss. The growth of state and industry is restrictive chiefly of the liberties of the business man, whose voice is heard farthest. There is little complaint from the worker; there is little protest from the consumer.

The nature of the campaign against regimentation is likely to have the effect of frightening, more or less, every man, woman and child. Perhaps the only group to feel in the near future very much restriction of liberty by the Government will be monopolies and cartels dealing in commodities essential to most other industries. The restrictions on the competitive practices of the other industries comes largely from the trade associations, that is industry itself. Actually, it is 90 per cent of industry restricting the 10 per cent who engage in unfair trade practices.

The real question is whether the gain for all society from discipline is worth the restriction of the liberties of the few. If the monopoly is broken up into competing units or if monopoly prices are regulated, then other businesses have more freedom thereby. Effective organization always means some restriction of liberties. As industry and the state grow, their organizations are extended. It follows there must be discipline.

It is regretted that so much emphasis is placed on regimentation. It should be placed not on what big sticks government will wield, but rather upon what aid the organization of government can extend to industry through planning, through research, and in other ways through its prestige and sovereignty. Industry can win a bargain by swapping a measure of regulation for supporting services that government can give.

[The Monitor's Rome correspondent discusses Italo-Austrian relations in tomorrow's Wide Horizon.]